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JUST PUBLISHED,
BY R. BALDWIN, PATER-NOSTER ROW, LONDON,
In Three Volumes, Price 1l. 1s. Boards,
CRELL'S CHEMICAL JOURNAL;
GIVING
AN ACCOUNT
OF THE
Latest Discoveries in Chemistry,
WITH
EXTRACTS
FROM
VARIOUS FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS.
TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN,
WITH
OCCASIONAL ADDITIONS.

THESAURUS MEDICAMINUM.

5.5.24

Thesaurus Medicaminum.

A
NEW COLLECTION
OF
MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS,

DISTRIBUTED INTO
TWELVE CLASSES,

And accompanied with
PHARMACEUTICAL AND PRACTICAL REMARKS,

EXHIBITING A VIEW OF

The present State of the Materia Medica,

AND

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC,
BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Second Edition,

WITH AN APPENDIX, AND OTHER ADDITIONS.

BY A MEMBER OF THE LONDON COLLEGE
OF PHYSICIANS. (*Richard Pearson.M.D.*)

LONDON,
PRINTED FOR R. BALDWIN,
PATER-NOSTER ROW.

MDCCXCIV.

PREFACE.

MORBI REMEDIIS SANANTUR ; ET SELECTIS, AT-
QUE PROBATIS CARERE NON POTEST MEDICUS
IN ARTIS EXERCITIO.

Baldinger de opt. Medicam. Mixtione.

IT was thought that a volume of Medical Formulæ, selected from the best authors, and accompanied with practical remarks, would be of use in refreshing the memory, and directing the judgment of the young practitioner. With this intention the following Collection has been drawn up, and is now offered to the public.

A distribution of the Formulæ into classes according to their effects, or, in other words, according to the indications they are required to answer, seemed to be the best mode of arrangement ; as, in this way, all those medicines which possess similar virtues, are brought under one point of view ; so that, if those which are first tried prove ineffectual, others, suited to fulfil the proposed intention, immediately catch the eye of the prescriber. Boerhaave, Cullen, and other systematic writers, who have chosen this mode of arrangement, seem to have been too fond of subdividing their classes. In this Collection, all the medicines are referred to twelve general heads, without any subdivisions,

divisions, except in the first and second classes. But as no arrangements of this kind can be perfect, it is not to be expected that every person will be satisfied with that which is here adopted. The title of the last class is taken from Hartmann*. It comprehends those remedies which could not be referred to any of the other divisions, and which are commonly known under the name of *Specifics*, a term that has been here purposely avoided, as conveying false and empirical notions.

Wherever they appeared to be necessary, cautions and remarks

* Hartmanni Formulæ Remediorum, 8vo. Lipsiæ, 1779.

have been subjoined to the Formulæ ; and upon one or two articles, which had not been sufficiently noticed by any of our own writers on the Materia Medica, the observations have been extended to a considerable length.

As the medical world was scarcely become reconciled to the reformed language of the London College, when the first edition of this Collection was published, the Editor did not then venture to alter the old pharmaceutical names used in the original prescriptions; now, however, that the new nomenclature is pretty generally adopted, he has thought it proper to reject the old terms and substitute the new ones in all
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the Formulæ. This alteration made it necessary to insert, at the end of the work, comparative tables of the old and new names, for the use of such as may not yet be sufficiently familiarized with the London pharmacopœia : And in the hope of rendering the work more generally useful, a catalogue of the new terms employed by the Edinburgh college has also been added.

Though the Editor has adopted the reformed nomenclature of the London college, from a persuasion that it is not only more classical, but at the same time more accurate, and more expressive than the old language; yet he cannot help thinking that it has been left incomplete,
and

and not of a piece with the rest, in a few places, on which he has taken the liberty of offering some remarks. And he will here ask, having omitted to do so in its proper place, whether it would not be better to call all digestions of vegetable and animal substances in spirit, or wine, *spirituous and vinous* TINCTURES, and all digestions of saline and mineral substances in spirit, or wine, *spirituous and vinous* SOLUTIONS? In the strict acceptance of words, “Wine of rhubarb” and “Wine of antimony,” are improper expressions.

Besides an APPENDIX, containing an account of the most improved methods of preparing several chemical

chemical medicines, concerning which none of our own writers have been sufficiently particular in their directions, many new Formulæ have, in this second edition, been added from several late pharmaceutical works, and especially from the Fulda Dispensatory*, which may be deservedly numbered among the best pharmacopœias of the present day.

Not only have the new been substituted for the old terms, in all the prescriptions, but other alterations have been occasionally made, and wherever considerable, they

* Dispensatorium Fuldense. à F. A. Schlereth, Philos. et Med. Doctore, &c. Editio altera. 8vo. Francofurti, 1791.

have

have been particularly pointed out. Slight deviations from the originals, such, for instance, as the omission of a little syrup, or the substitution of one distilled water for another, are seldom specified; but such variations are generally implied by the words "*After*," "*See*," and the like. Where the contrary is not expressed, the doses in which the medicines are directed to be taken, are ordinary doses for adults.

The practice of those, who, under pretence of making every one his own physician, compile books of receipts for old women, valetudinarians, and nurses, the Editor disdains and reprobates as frustrate and dangerous: For, is it likely that they who know nothing
of

of the structure and œconomy of the human body, who are ignorant of the seats and causes of diseases; and who are totally unacquainted with the proteiform appearances of some, and the obscure and masked appearances of many disorders, should be capable of applying the proper remedies to their own complaints, or to the complaints of others? On the other hand, is it not likely, that these quacking gentry, mistaking the nature of disorders they attempt to cure, will often apply medicines directly opposite to those which are really indicated, and thus render slight ailments serious, and violent ailments fatal?

When it is said in the motto
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prefixed to the preface, that “ Diseases are cured by remedies,” it is meant by the *skilful* administration of them. The age, sex, and constitution of the patient; the climate of the country; the season of the year; the constitution of the weather; the period of the disease---whether it be in its progress, at its acme, or in its decline---the procatactic and proximate causes; these and other circumstances it will generally be necessary to consider before a medicine is prescribed; since the same remedy is not always applicable to the same disease; and even if it should be applicable, much will depend on the proper *timing* of it, on the *quantity* in which it is given, and on the *mode* in which it is prescribed. Hence it
is

is plain, that the administration of remedies is far from being so easy and so safe a business as some people imagine ; none, therefore, should attempt to meddle with it but such as are duly qualified. For these reasons, the Editor professes to have drawn up this Collection, solely for the use of such as are regularly brought up to the medical profession. If it be asked, Why, then, are the prescriptions published in English ? For no other reason, he answers, than to avoid, in the language of Butler, *a party-coloured dress*. To have transcribed the Formulæ verbatim from the original authors, would not have been more difficult than putting them into English. The one is as easy as the other ; but as the comments or
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annotations are in English, it was thought proper, for the sake of uniformity, that the prescriptions should be so too. No one who has gone through his *Accidence*, will be at a loss to turn them, at the bed side of the sick, into *medical Latin*.

To a book so full of authorities, there appeared to be no necessity for prefixing a name. By writing anonymously, the Editor has had an opportunity of remarking with freedom on the productions of several living authors, which, on account of his personal acquaintance with some of them, he could not otherwise have done. This advantage, however, has had its attendant inconvenience. The observations of an anonymous

CLASS I.

EVACUANTS.

A. *ERRHINES*.

IT is observed by Dr. Cullen, that *Errhines*, by producing a larger excretion from the mucous follicles of the Schneiderian membrane, occasion an afflux of fluids from the neighbouring vessels, particularly from the branches of the external carotid, and in some measure empty the same; by which means they relieve, and sometimes cure, the tooth-ach, head-ach, pains of the ear, and inflammations of the eyes. He farther remarks, that it is not improbable that they may have been of use in preventing apoplexy and palsy; at least, whenever any approach to these diseases is suspected, the drying up of the mucous discharge should be attended to, and, if possible, restored. Tobacco is commonly employed for this purpose; but there are various other sternutatories, which, according to the diversity of cases, may be used with advantage.

B

Powder

Powder with Marum or Herb Mastich.

TAKE of Syrian herb mastich, finely powdered,
Sweet marjoram, each, one dram,
Rub together. To be taken in the manner of snuff.

HARTMANN.

Powder with White Hellebore.

TAKE of Asarabacca,
White Hellebore, each, a scruple,
Rub together. A small pinch to be snuffed up the
nose occasionally.

SAUNDERS.

The dried root of white hellebore is, as Lewis observes, a violent sternutatory ; and as such it is sometimes used in lethargic and other disorders.

Compound Powder of Asarabacca, L. Ph.

Compound Powder of Asarabacca, Ed. Ph.

The two last mentioned powders owe their activity chiefly to the asarum, which is justly considered by Dr. Cullen as one of the most useful and convenient errhines. He observes that, in large doses it is very powerful, and sometimes too violent ; but in more moderate doses, not exceeding
a few

a few grains, and repeated several evenings together, it may be employed to procure a pretty large watery discharge from the nose; which sometimes continues for several days together. In particular, it has proved very useful in tooth-ach and ophthalmia. The Edinburgh formula contains a larger proportion of the asarum, without any of the marum syriacum.

Powder with Vitriolated Quicksilver.

TAKE of Vitriolated quicksilver, ten grains,
Liquorice-root, powdered, half a dram,
Nutmeg, grated, a scruple,
Oil of rosemary, two drops :

Rub into a fine powder. A small pinch to be snuffed up the nose in the morning.

FULLER.

This powerful errhine produces a very copious flow of thin mucus from the nose. It should be used with caution; for, if repeated too often, it will fret, and perhaps exulcerate the membrane of the nostrils. On this account it may not be amiss to direct some warm milk, or other mild fluid, to be snuffed up the nose after each time of using the powder. A similar mercurial snuff has been employed with advantage by Mr. Ware, in the gutta serena. He prescribes one grain of vitriolated

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quicksilver.

quicksilver, and eight grains of powdered liquorice-root, leaving out Fuller's aromatic ingredients, which perhaps only render the snuff more pungent, without contributing much to its attrahent effects.

B. SIALAGOGUES.

Pill with Calcined Quicksilver.

TAKE of Calcined quicksilver, one grain,
Opium, the third part of a grain,
Essential oil of cloves, one drop :

Make into a pill. To be taken every night for a week. In venereal cases.

HUNTER.

If after the space of a week it has not affected the mouth, it may be repeated evening and morning : And after the patient has been accustomed to the medicine, and it is found not to fall upon the mouth, it may be increased to two grains in the evening, and one in the morning.

The proportion of opium may be increased to a grain or more, according to circumstances. We are well persuaded, says Dr. Cullen, that opium will, almost in every case of venereal affection, favour and expedite the effects of mercury, either in
removing

removing symptoms, or in entirely curing the disease. The opium in these instances proves useful, he imagines, by obviating the general acrimony in the system, or, as Mr. Bell (in his late Treatise on the Lues Venerea, 1793) supposes, by lessening or removing irritation; probably, too (we would add) by tending, at the same time that it allays irritation, to promote the discharge by the skin.—It is well known that opium has been given by itself in venereal cases, in the hope of accomplishing a cure without the help of mercury; but most practitioners, we are persuaded, will be ready to join with Cullen, Hunter, and Bell, in pronouncing that, though opium undoubtedly affords considerable relief, it is never alone to be trusted to as a remedy capable of curing the venereal disease. For further remarks on the use of opium in syphilis, see *Narcotics*.

Calomel Pills.

TAKE of Calomel, half a dram,
Conserve of roses, a sufficient quantity.

Beat into a mass, and divide into thirty pills. One to be taken every day, or, half a pill three times a day, till the mouth becomes affected; in chancres: And a whole pill three times a day, in confirmed lues.

BLANE,

Who directs the pills to be continued for a week after the chancres are healed. Calomel, says Mr. Bell, is given by some in large doses for the cure of syphilis, even to the extent of ten grains daily. He has not found, however, that this is necessary, and it very commonly proves injurious both to the stomach and bowels. It answers better in doses of a grain, repeated three times a day, by which it more readily enters the blood than when given in larger quantities, and is less apt to run off by stool. He considers it as one of the best saline preparations of mercury; and though it operates mildly, he believes it to be equally powerful with any other form of quicksilver in curing the venereal disease. Calomel is also employed with great success in various other diseases, besides syphilis. Thus in the bilious remittent fevers of hot climates, as well as in some cases of intermittents; in hepatitis; in various spasmodic affections (see Antispasmodics); in hydrocephalus and encysted dropsies (see Cathartics and Diuretics) this mercurial, continued if necessary till the mouth becomes affected, is found to be productive of the best effects. Concerning the uses of calomel in other cases, see Diaphoretics, Emmenagogues, and Anthelmintics. To have made the new pharmaceutical nomenclature consistent, the preposterous word *Calomel* should have been rejected. Our College might, as the Edinburgh College

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College since has done, have distinguished calomel prepared by sublimation according to the old method, from calomel obtained by precipitation according to Scheele's new method, by denominating the former Hydrargyrus muriatus mitis, and the latter Hydrargyrus muriatus præcipitatus. In the same manner, and in the same doses, may be given pills of

Mild Muriated Quicksilver, L. Ph.

With these, and indeed with all the other mercurial forms, may be occasionally conjoined (as in the Pill with Calcined Quicksilver) a small quantity of opium.

Pills with Acetated Quicksilver.

TAKE of Acetated Quicksilver, L. Ph.

Manna,

Gum Arabic, of each, a scruple ;

With a sufficient quantity of rose-water, make into twenty pills.

DOSE. Three at night, to be continued, and gradually increased, according to circumstances. This is said to be the formula that was prescribed with great success in venereal cases by

KEYSER.

Acetated quicksilver, says Mr. Bell, is milder in its operation than any of the other saline preparations of mercury, nor does it disturb the stomach and bowels so much as triturated quicksilver is frequently found to do; but from all the trials that he has made of it, he does not consider it as equally certain in curing the venereal disease. The symptoms abate while the patient is taking it; but if some other preparation of mercury is not employed either along with it or continued afterwards, he has observed that they are very apt to appear again soon after it is laid aside.

Pills with Grey or Ash-coloured Precipitate of Quicksilver.

TAKE of The ash-coloured precipitate of quicksilver,
Ed. Ph. half a dram,

Venice soap, ten grains :

With mucilage of gum arabic, make into twenty pills.

DOSE. One or two night and morning. In the same cases.

SAUNDERS.

The hydrargyrus præcipitatus cinereus, is the same as Hahnemann's mercurius solubilis, which is the mercurius cinereus of Saunders, prepared in an improved manner. It is quicksilver brought to the state of a mild, imperfect calx. It is, as Mr.
Bell

Bell observes, a very useful preparation. The dose, he adds, is two, three, or four grains, evening and morning. Some have advised more; but he has not found that in common practice more can with safety be given.

Pills with Crude Quicksilver.

Give of the quicksilver-pills, L. Ph. five grains, twice a day. In confirmed lues.

BLANE.

Perhaps this mercurial is here prescribed somewhat too sparingly. In many venereal cases, the dose may be repeated three times a day. Mr. J. Hunter observes, that fifteen grains of crude mercury seem only equal to one or two of the hydrargyrus calcinatus. The activity of this preparation depends, as Mr. Bell has remarked, upon the degree of triture to which it has been subjected. When thoroughly triturated, smaller doses will suffice. If these pills are found to pass off by stool too quickly, the dose should be reduced; and their purgative tendency may be still farther restrained by the addition of a quarter or half a grain of opium to each dose. We cannot help thinking, that the manna and mucilage of gum arabic, directed in the Edinburgh formula, are better suited to divide the quicksilver than the rose-conserve in the London formula

formula. In consequence of the more perfect comminution of the metallic particles in the Edinburgh pills, they frequently prove, in like doses, nearly as operative as the London pills, though the latter contain a larger proportion of quicksilver.—*Saccharated quicksilver*, i. e. quicksilver triturated with sugar-candy till the globules disappear (of which a formula is given in the Fulda Dispensatory) is a preparation that possesses similar virtues.—In all preparations of this kind, in which trituration is made use of, not only a comminution, but likewise an imperfect calcination of the metal takes place, in consequence of a greater number of the metallic surfaces being brought into contact with the air, whose dephlogisticating or calcining action is still further promoted by the heat produced by attrition. But the division, and (if it be allowable to use the expression) the semi-calcination of the mercurial particles, are more certainly and more expeditiously effected, by precipitating the metal with volatile alkali from its solution in a proper acid (such, for instance, as the nitrous) as is done in the case of the *Hydrargyrus præcipitatus cinereus*, of the properties and doses of which we have before taken notice.

Pills

Pills with Crude Quicksilver and Hemlock.

TAKE of Crude quicksilver, one dram,

Gum arabic, two drams :

Rub them well together, with the help of a little water, into a mucilage, till the globules disappear ; then add of

Extract of hemlock, a dram :

With powdered liquorice-root, make into pills of four grains each. Three to be taken night and morning. In the same cases.

PLENCK.

In the original, the mass is directed to be divided into pills weighing two grains each, of which six are prescribed for a dose. In this way the pills are too small, and the number at each taking too great. It seems better to double their weight, by which means half the number suffice for a dose.

These pills are suited to venereal sores, and particularly buboes ; which last Mr. J. Hunter says he has often seen give way to hemlock, and sooner than to any thing he is acquainted with, especially if joined to the bark. Along with the internal use of hemlock, he recommends the external application of it (in the form of a fomentation, wash, or poultice) to the ulcerated parts. See NARCOTICS.

Pills

Pills with (corrosive) Muriated Quicksilver.

TAKE of (corrosive) Muriated quicksilver,

———— Ammonia, each, five
grains ;

Distilled water, 30 or 40 drops,

Conserve of roses, a scruple :

With a sufficient quantity of powdered liquorice-root, make into a mass, to be divided into 40 pills ; one or two to be taken three or four times in a day ; in the same cases.

BELL.

Every pill in this prescription, which is an imitation of the Swedish formula, contains, when the materials are uniformly mixed together, the eighth part of a grain of muriated quicksilver. It is easy, therefore, to regulate the doses with very great nicety. Unless the water be used hot, a few drops more than the number here directed, may be requisite for the complete solution of the mercurial salt.

Instead of giving this preparation of quicksilver, commonly termed corrosive sublimate, in larger doses, evening and morning, it answers better (says Mr. Bell) to give the same quantity divided into four or five doses. A grain of (muriated) mercury may in this manner be given daily, that is, a quarter of a grain four times a day. Some have
advised

advised more, but this is the largest dose that he has ever been able to continue for more than two or three days together.

With Mr. John Hunter (corrosive) muriated quicksilver is by no means a favourite preparation. In recent cases, he thinks it only removes the visible local effects, without entirely destroying the venereal action; for many more, he says, have been found to relapse after taking this preparation, than from many of the others; which is owing, he supposes, to its passing off very readily by the skin.

On the other hand, Dr. Cullen maintains that, in many instances (corrosive) muriated quicksilver, cures the disease by a smaller quantity of mercury than can be done by any other preparation, though the latter introduces the mercury in much larger proportion. In another place the same author says, that it is certainly more active and powerful than any other saline preparation of this semi-metal, and that the use of it has been often convenient and effectual; though he, at the same time, readily allows that, as its operation is so different in men of different constitutions, the employment of it often requires a good deal of management and discretion. Mr. Bell has observed, that opiates have not the same influence in preventing the corrosive muriated quicksilver

quicksilver from acting upon the stomach and bowels, which they commonly have with other preparations of mercury. He has found nothing so effectual for this purpose, as the decoction of guaiacum and mezereon, or plentiful dilution with mucilaginous drinks and broths. These, he supposes, may act in the first place by sheathing the stomach and bowels directly from the effect of the medicine; and they may also prove useful by promoting the natural tendency, which this form of mercury seems to have to pass off by the skin. For further practical remarks on this mercurial, see Spirituous Solution of Muriated Quicksilver. Instead of retaining the old epithet *corrosivus*, it would have been more classical and more conformable to the notions which physicians ought to entertain concerning the action of this metallic salt on the human body, if the Edinburgh College had employed the term *acris* (*Hydrargyrus muriatus acris*) to distinguish this from the *Hydrargyrus muriatus mitis*.

Pills with (corrosive) Muriated Quicksilver and Hemlock.

TAKE of Muriated quicksilver, L. Ph. six grains,
Dissolve in a sufficient quantity of distilled water, and
add of

Extract of hemlock, a dram,

With

With a sufficient quantity of the powder of the dried leaves of hemlock, make into a mass, and divide into 48 pills. In the same cases, and in the same doses as the preceding.

DISP. FULD.

Mixture with Crude Quicksilver.

TAKE of Quicksilver, a dram,

Gum arabic, two drams :

Rub together in a stone mortar, adding a little water, till the mercurial globules disappear ; then gradually add of

Any distilled water, eight ounces.

Dose, two large spoonfuls night and morning. In the same cases. After the manner of

PLENCK.

To render it palatable, a little sugar or syrup of marsh-mallow, may be added to this mixture. The following formula is sooner made up, and is equally efficacious :

Mixture with Grey or Ash-coloured Precipitate of Quicksilver.

TAKE of The grey precipitate of quicksilver, Ed. Ph.
twelve grains,

Gum

Gum arabic,
 Honey, each, two drams,
 Any distilled water, eight ounces :

Mix. Dose, two spoonfuls night and morning. In the same cases.

SAUNDERS.

Mixture with Muriated Quicksilver.

TAKE of Muriated quicksilver, two grains,
 Distilled water, six ounces,
 Spirit of cinnamon,
 Syrup of marshmallow, each, an ounce :

Mix. Dose, one or two large spoonfuls twice or thrice a day. In the same cases. After the manner of the

PH. SUEC.

Spirituos Solution of Muriated Quicksilver.

TAKE of Muriated quicksilver, two grains,
 Proof spirit, four ounces. Dissolve.

Dose. A table spoonful night and morning, in a draught of gruel, or decoction of sarsaparilla. In the same cases.

VAN SWIETEN.

This celebrated commentator on Boerhaave, reprobates Turner's corrosive sublimate drops, in which the proportion of ardent spirit to the mercurial salt is so remarkably small ; whence it happens that

that the dose of the medicine cannot always be accurately measured.

With some constitutions it may suit better to dilute this solution with an equal proportion of distilled water. One spoonful of the solution *thus diluted*, will contain the eighth part of a grain of muriated quicksilver, a quantity too small to occasion, in general, any inconvenience; whereas the quarter of a grain of mercurial salt contained in a spoonful of the *undiluted* solution, is apt to disagree, for the first three or four takings, with persons of weak constitutions.

A solution of muriated quicksilver in common distilled water, with the addition of a little muriated ammonia (sal ammoniac) is prescribed by some practitioners in place of the spirituous solution; but Van Swieten's formula seems to deserve the preference, since the muriated quicksilver exhibited in his way, is less liable to disorder the stomach and bowels. Mr. Bell says, that the medicine in this form proves nauseous; this inconvenience, however, is easily remedied, by directing the patients to sweeten the mucilaginous vehicles in which it is taken, with a proper quantity of sugar.

De Haen calls this an incomparable medicine. It is certainly a valuable mercurial in cases where the patient's mode of life, the nature of his constitution, and other circumstances, will not admit of the employment of many of the other preparations of quicksilver. For these reasons, and because it does not affect the salivary glands so readily as most of the other forms of mercury, nor render those who are under its use so liable to take cold, it is well suited to camp and navy practice. Perhaps, however, it may not always be safe to trust entirely to this preparation of quicksilver for the cure of every form of the venereal disease.

Quicksilver Ointment.

TAKE of The stronger ointment of quicksilver, L. Ph.
a dram.

To be rubbed before the fire, on the inside of the thighs, every night, till the mouth becomes affected. In the same cases.

When mercury, says Mr. John Hunter, can be thrown into the constitution with propriety by the external method, it is preferable to the internal, because the skin is not nearly so essential to life as the stomach, and therefore is capable in itself of bearing much more than the stomach; it also af-

I affects

fects the constitution much less. But it often happens that the patient's way of life, and other circumstances, do not admit of the mode of inunction, and accordingly leave no other means of administering the remedy but by the mouth.

Of the *weaker* quicksilver ointment, which some prefer as irritating the skin less, from a dram and a half to two drams, or even more, may be rubbed in daily ; and it answers better, Mr. Bell says, to apply it at two different times than all at once. For the purpose of applying properly this quantity of ointment, 20 or 25 minutes of gentle friction is necessary, the patient all the while being exposed to the heat of a moderate fire.

In order to promote the absorption of the quicksilver, it has, Mr. Bell observes, been the practice with many to advise the body to be immersed in a warm bath, once and again, before the course is commenced, and to repeat it once or twice a week during the whole continuance of it. They likewise think that the bathing proves useful, by giving the mercury a particular determination to the skin, and thus preventing it from producing salivation. He has not found, however, that a frequent use of the warm bath is necessary. It cannot in every situation be obtained but with much dif-

ficulty, and if not properly conducted, it is apt, during a course of mercury, to expose the patient to suffer from the effects of cold. Before the commencement of the course, where the skin is particularly dry, he has sometimes thought it right to advise the use of a warm bath; but, as in other instances of a similar nature, the ointment has answered equally well where this precaution was not taken, he does not conceive that it is of much importance. But although he is of opinion that it is not necessary (We would observe, however, that, though it may not be necessary, it is certainly serviceable, and should therefore be occasionally used where circumstances will admit of it) to immerge the whole body in a warm bath during a course of mercury; yet Mr. Bell has found that some advantage is derived from causing the parts upon which the ointment has been rubbed, to be well bathed with soap and water before repeating it upon the same place. He therefore thinks it proper to advise this to be generally done. After having gone through a course of mercury, it is customary, and perhaps useful, to go twice or thrice in the warm bath.

Where the remedy, says the same practitioner, is chiefly employed for the removal of a local affection, such as a bubo, we endeavour to make it pass

pass through the lymphatic vessels of the part, and in such cases this determines the place to which the ointment should be applied ; but where no local symptom of this kind takes place, it may be applied with equal safety and propriety to any part of the body, and the place of application should be changed from day to day. Thus we obviate the irritation of the skin, which is apt to happen from applying it repeatedly to the same place, at the same time that we promote the absorption of the mercury.

The time to be employed in a course of mercury, and the quantity to be given, are circumstances that cannot with any exactness be ascertained. They depend in a great measure upon the effects with which they are attended ; but Mr. Bell observes, that, in general, few cases are so bad as to require the medicine, when properly conducted, to be continued longer than nine or ten weeks. In recent cases, four or five weeks are for the most part sufficient ; while in some obstinate old affections, where the bones have been diseased, or the ulcers very foul and extensive, he has known it necessary to go on to the twelfth or thirteenth week.

Many practitioners, Mr. Bell observes, think that the same quantity of mercury must prove equally useful in whatever time it may be given,

provided the mouth be kept moderately sore during the whole period. This, however, is not the case. He has met with various instances of venereal sores, as well as other symptoms, which had either obstinately resisted a very long continued course of this kind, or which had recurred from time to time after a cure had been supposed to be obtained, and which at last were entirely removed by a much less quantity of the medicine being given in a shorter period of time. What he inculcates is, that the more inveterate symptoms of the disease will seldom yield to an alterative course of mercury, however long it may be protracted, while the same quantity of the medicine will seldom fail, when given so as to keep the system for a shorter period more completely under its influence. He has known more than fifty cases in which this actually happened; where venereal sores, from resisting mercury under an alterative course, were judged to be incurable, and where complete cures were afterwards obtained merely by carrying the use of mercury to a greater length than had previously been done. The result of all his experience is, that to render general practice in the venereal disease safe, that is to guard as much as possible against a return of the disease, a middle course must be observed between the severe degrees of salivation which our forefathers judged necessary, and the opposite

opposite extreme into which the moderns have fallen.

There are several other diseases, besides the venereal; in which mercurial inunction is a remedy; such are, hydrophobia, and tetanus; hydrocephalus, and encysted dropsies; hepatitis, &c.

Masticatory with Pellitory of Spain.

TAKE of The powdered root of pellitory of Spain,
Mastick, each, one dram :

Melt together, and roll into two lumps. One to be champed in the mouth at pleasure. In paralytic affections of the tongue, and in the tooth-ach.

HARTMANN.

Masticatory with Ginger.

TAKE of Powdered ginger-root, half a dram,
Mastick, one dram :

Melt together, and roll into three or four lumps. One to be kept in the mouth, and chewed repeatedly.

HARTMANN.

Collutory with Pellitory of Spain.

TAKE of Pellitory of Spain, sliced and bruised, half an
ounce :

C 4

Boil

Boil in a covered vessel for a quarter of an hour in half a pint of white wine vinegar. Strain off, and add of
Opium, three grains.

A spoonful of the warmed liquor to be held in the mouth frequently, and afterwards spit out. Against the tooth-ach.

HARTMANN.

C. EXPECTORANTS.

Powder with Squill.

TAKE of Dried squill, eight grains,
Camphor, a scruple,
White sugar, a dram :

Rub them well together, and divide into four equal parts. One to be taken twice or thrice a day, in gruel or barley water. With an increased proportion of camphor, this is from

NICOLAI.

Myrrh Powder.

TAKE of Myrrh, half a dram,
White sugar, half an ounce :

Rub together into a powder. Dose, two tea spoonfuls
three

three or four times a day, in any convenient vehicle. In consumptive cases.

NICOLAI,

Who gives this as the formula commonly employed by Hoffmann.

If we were to follow implicitly the opinion of Dr. Cullen, we should not insert a formula of myrrh in this class of medicines, since he with Dr. Fothergill, condemns the use of this drug in phthical cases; in which, however, other practitioners have often employed it with advantage. We are ready to allow, indeed, that, in irritable habits, where much hectic fever has been present, it may sometimes have proved hurtful, especially if given too freely; but in the earlier stages of the disease, where the constitution languishes under debility with hardly any concomitant fever, this gum-resin, while it promotes the appetite and digestion (effects which the Doctor himself admits) tends at the same time to strengthen the system throughout, and to improve and promote, along with the rest of the secretions and excretions, the discharge from the lungs.—Dr. Fothergill, in his remarks on the cure of consumptions, has classed this gum-resin along with the balsams and turpentine, and condemning very properly the use of them in such affections of
the

the lungs, has condemned also, but not quite so properly, we think, the use of this in the same. For, whether we consider its chemical or its sensible properties, myrrh will appear to differ very considerably from both those other vegetable products. A mucilaginous principle, not to be met with in the genuine turpentine and balsams, forms one of the chief constituent parts of myrrh. Hence it is soluble in water, whereas the balsams are not; hence, too, it burns with difficulty, and not without leaving behind a good deal of coaly matter, whereas the balsams are highly inflammable, and leave behind but little residuum. Applied to the tongue, myrrh does not impart that hot and pungent sensation which the balsams are known to produce, and which seems to be owing to a very penetrating and diffusible essential oil, or (to use Boerhaave's expression) *spiritus rector*, with which they abound. Seeing, then, that it contains a bland principle, viz. the mucilage, which they want, and that if it does not want, at most it possesses only in a scanty proportion, the acrid principle, viz. the essential oil, which is found so plentifully in them, and upon which their heating and irritating effects depend; it cannot certainly be proper to set it down as one and the same substance with them: And therefore, while we join with Dr. Fothergill in reprobating the use of balsams and turpentine, as expectorants

torants or otherwise, in pulmonary consumptions ; yet from the favourable testimonies of others, and from our own observation, we still think that myrrh (persuaded that it differs in many respects from both those other substances) may, if properly managed, be often employed with advantage as an expectorant. For further remarks on the use of myrrh, see TONICS.

With regard to the form in which it is above prescribed, there may be some room for objection, on account of the quantity of sugar which is given along with it. The operation of the medicine might be better promoted by joining to it a small quantity of some neutral salt, such as vitriolated kali, and either diminishing the proportion of sugar (or sugar candy) or leaving the sugar entirely out, and employing a little powdered liquorice-root in its place.

On the Continent, and particularly in Germany, the *Watery Extract of Myrrh* is frequently preferred to the natural drug. According to the Brunswick and Fulda Dispensatories, it is prepared by digesting powdered myrrh, for several days, in water, in the proportion of one part of myrrh to six parts of water, and afterwards evaporating the decanted (or, if necessary, the strained) solution to the consistence of an extract. (The residuum may be used for making

making the tincture or spirituous solution of myrrh). By this treatment great part of the resin is separated from the gum, which is consequently rendered much less heating. Of this preparation, the dose is from ten to thirty grains, and more.

Powder with Tartarised Antimony.

TAKE of Powder of crab's-claws, half a dram,
Tartarised antimony, two grains :
Mix them well together. In the chin-cough.

Two grains of this composition may be added to five or six of any testaceous powder, and given, in a small spoonful of milk and water, in the forenoon between breakfast and dinner, to a child of a year old. If this quantity does not prove sufficient to excite vomiting, it should be increased the next day to such a dose as will produce this effect ; and in this manner let it be daily repeated about the same hour. As the fever and cough decrease, the child should take the puke only two days together, and omit it the third. Every other day will soon afterwards suffice ; and then once or twice a week till the cough is wholly gone.

FOTHERGILL.

Whatever be the way in which they operate upon the lungs, emetics prove, in many cases, very serviceable and powerful expectorants. This prescription might have been referred to that order of evacuants ;

cuants ; but the whole of its effects, and the nature of the complaint for which it is particularly intended, being considered, it was thought it would not be misplaced by being inserted here.

Powder with Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony.

TAKE of Precipitated sulphur of antimony, six grains,
Powder of crab's-claws, ten grains :

Rub together. For two doses. In asthmatic affections. After

NICOLAI.

Perhaps magnesia, in a larger proportion, might be substituted with advantage in place of the testaceous powder. The antimonial precipitate, so combined, will often exert a triple operation, proving to be in the same person emetic, expectorant, and cathartic. In the original prescription, which moreover contains six grains of vitriolated kali, the whole of the powder is for a single dose ; but two or three grains of this antimonial are quite enough for a dose, where full vomiting is not intended.

Conformably to the principles upon which the new pharmaceutical nomenclature is founded, ought not this preparation of antimony to have been called, in our pharmacopœias, *Antimonium sulphuratum præcipitatum*,

præcipitatum, fulphurated precipitate of antimony. Æthiop's mineral and cinnabar have not been called black and red sulphurs of quicksilver, but black and red sulphurated quicksilver. There is but one sulphur, the pure, inflammable, *unmetallic* sulphur. If verbal niceties are thought worth being attended to in some instances, they should be attended to in all.

Antimony, as Dr. Cullen and other pharmaceutical writers have remarked, when associated with an acid, and especially with the vegetable (as in the Powder with Tartarised Antimony, page 28) being the least irregular in its operation, is to be preferred to all other preparations of this metal, in which no such combination is made.

Pills with Ammoniacum and Salt of Benzoin.

TAKE of Gum ammoniacum,

Myrrh, each, a dram,

Essential salt (commonly called flowers) of benzoin, half a dram :

With a sufficient quantity of syrup of balsam of tolu, make into common sized pills.—Dose, two or three, three or four times in a day. Varied from

HARTMANN.

A few

A few drops of tincture of opium may in some cases be added to these pills. In the general reform of pharmaceutical language, why was not the old chemical, or rather alchemical term *flores*, expunged? To have conveyed a proper idea of its nature, this preparation should, after the example of the Swedish pharmacopœia, have been denominated by our College, *Sal essentielle vel Sal Acidum Benzoës*, or, as it has since been called in the new Edinburgh pharmacopœia, *Acidum benzoicum*. At all events it should have been named *Benzoë sublimata*, rather than *Flores benzoës*.

If the flowers appear of a yellow colour (i. e. if some of the oil rises up with them) the operator is directed by the London College, to mix them with white clay, and re-sublime. But this mode of purification is objectionable, because the argillaceous earth absorbs not only the oily matter, but also a portion of the acid, whereby a loss is sustained; and further, because it is not only tedious but extremely difficult, if not impossible, to effect a complete purification of the salt in this way. If it must be purified (though it is doubtful whether, for medicinal use, it be not better to let the oily matter remain adhering to the salt) the best mode of doing this, is to dissolve the sublimed acid in
hot

hot water (after the manner of the Edinburgh pharmacopœia) and afterwards set it by to crystallize in the cold.

We may here further remark, that it seems much more advantageous to prepare the acid of benzoin in the *humid way* (see APPENDIX) than by sublimation.

Pills with Squill and Ammoniacum.

TAKE of The squill-pills, L. Ph. a dram. Divide into common sized pills, and give two or three twice or thrice a day.

Bolus with Squill.

TAKE of The conserve of squill, L. Ph. half a dram,
With powdered liquorice-root, make into a bolus, to be given twice or thrice a day.

Linctus with Oxymel of Squill.

TAKE of Oxymel of squill,
Syrup of marsh-mallow,
Mucilage of gum arabic, each an equal quantity.

DOSE, from a tea to a table spoonful occasionally. In asthmatic and pneumonic cases.

BANG.

Electuary

Electuary with Arum and Squill.

TAKE of Conserve of arum,
Powdered liquorice-root, each, half an ounce ;
———— Aniseed,
Vinegar of squill, half an ounce,
Syrup of balsam of tolu, enough to make into
an electuary.

DOSE. The size of a nutmeg three times a day. In
humoral asthma. Varied from

NICOLAI.

Mixture with Tartarised Antimony.

TAKE of Penny royal water, six ounces,
Oxymel, or acetated honey,
Oxymel of squill, each, an ounce,
Tartarised antimony, two grains :

Mix, three table spoonfuls to be taken every four hours.
In peripneumonic cases.

With the substitution of penny-royal water instead of
elder flower water, and with the addition of an ounce
more of the distilled water to the mixture, this prescrip-
tion is from

STOLL.

In establishing the new nomenclature, the object
has been to denote things by names expressive of
their natures. If then oxymel conveys the same
D meaning

meaning (and it certainly does) as *mel acetatum*, where was the necessity of baptizing the medicine afresh? Honey dissolved in pure vinegar, is no longer termed *oxymel*; but honey dissolved in vinegar impregnated with *colchicum*, or with *squill*, is called *oxymel colchici*, and *oxymel scillæ*. If it was deemed improper to apply the term *oxymel* to the *simple* preparation of vinegar and honey, why was it not equally improper to apply it to the *compound* preparations of the same?—Though the *sympus aceti* (which according to the new pharmaceutical language, should be termed *saccharum acetatum*) may not differ much in its properties from *oxymel* or *mel acetatum*, yet we think the Edinburgh college have not done well in banishing from their pharmacopœia, a preparation of such long standing and such approved use as the last.

Mixture with Oxymel of Squill.

TAKE of Penny-royal water, nine ounces,
Oxymel of squill, three ounces.

Mix. Dose, a tea cupful twice or thrice a day, in a fit of asthma. See

FULLER.

Three large spoonfuls of this mixture will be a sufficient dose for most patients. This reduced dose must

must be repeated oftener, viz. every three or four hours. A tea cupful will be apt to occasion sickness.

Mixture with Ammoniacum.

TAKE of The ammoniacum milk, L. Ph. half a pint,

Wine of tartarised antimony, a dram :

Mix. Dose, two or three table spoonfuls.

To this may be occasionally added three or four drams of the camphorated tincture of opium, L. Ph. After the manner of

HARTMANN.

In place of the antimonial wine, it may sometimes be useful to add oxymel of squill in the proportion of one ounce to seven or eight of the ammoniacum milk.

Mixture with Asafetida.

TAKE of Asafœtida, a dram,

Penny-royal water, seven ounces,

Syrup of balsam of tolu, an ounce :

Mix. Dose, two or three table spoonfuls every three hours. In the hooping-cough. Altered from

MILLAR.

It may also be given in asthmatic cases, and in that particular affection of the lungs (to which chil-

dren are liable) called the croup ; for which another form of prescribing asafœtida will be found under the class of ANTISPASMODICS.

As all the fetid gums, says Dr. Cullen, seem to be determined to the lungs, and to promote expectoration ; so I have found the asafœtida the most powerful for this purpose, and more powerful than the ammoniac so frequently employed.

Mixture with Oxymel of Squill and Nitrated Kali.

TAKE of The compound decoction of barley, L. Ph.
six ounces,

Oxymel of squill, two ounces,

Nitre, half a dram :

Mix. Dose, three large spoonfuls frequently. In peripneumonic cases. Varied from

FOX'S FORM.

Mixture with Camphor and Oxymel of Squill.

TAKE of Almond-milk, seven ounces,

Camphor,

Nitre, each, half a dram,

Oxymel of squill, an ounce.

Suited to pneumonic cases. Varied from

BANG.

Compound

Compound Decoction of Barley, L. Ph.

To be given by cupfuls in coughs, consumptions, and pleuritic cases, either alone or with addition of oxymel of squill, nitre, or the like.

Decoction of Seneka, Ed. Ph.

Dose, three table spoonfuls every two or three hours. In pleurifies, peripneumonies and humoral asthmas.

Inbaling of the Vapour of hot Water.

Smoking of Tobacco.

Emetics.

Certain Diuretics, as Bitter-sweet, Foxglove.

Demulcents, and

Particularly Liquorice Troches, Decoction of Colts-foot, &c.

D. *EMETICS.*

To consider emetics merely as evacuants of the stomach, would be to take a very contracted and imperfect view of their effects ; for if traced through the whole of their operation in the various diseases in which they are employed, their influence over the human body appears so manifold and extensive, that they may be justly reckoned amongst the most powerful instruments which the materia medica affords. Hence, besides their use as cleansers of the alimentary canal, they serve to induce sweating, in fevers ; to favour expectoration, in disorders of the lungs ; to promote absorption, in cases of dropsy ; and to bring on a flow of the menses, in uterine obstructions. By means of their peculiar action on the nervous and vascular system, they allay the spasms in asthma, and check the discharge of blood, in hemorrhages from the lungs and uterus. In the first of these, viz. in spitting of blood, they have been given with advantage, by Dr. Robinson, and still more lately, by Dr. Stoll, of Vienna ; who says, that in such cases ipecacuanha sometimes acts like a charm, seeming to close the open vessels of the lungs sooner and more effectually than any other

other remedy. In the other, viz. in uterine hemorrhagy (according to Dahlberg's experiments, as related by Murray) small doses only of these medicines, so as to excite sickness, but not vomiting, are found to answer best. But in both these instances, they should be administered with caution, since it sometimes happens that they do more harm than good. Dr. Cullen once met with an accident of this kind, in which the vomiting increased the hemorrhagy to a great and dangerous degree.

Dysentery is another disease in which emetics are peculiarly serviceable.

Where there is much visceral inflammation; where there are symptoms of great accumulation in the vessels of the head; in the advanced stages of pregnancy, and in cases of intestinal hernia, medicines of this class are to be avoided. And, in general, persons who have weak and delicate stomachs, should be cautious of employing them too freely, since, as Dr. Cullen has remarked, frequent vomiting renders the stomach less fit to retain what is thrown into it, and even weakens its powers of digestion.

Powder with Ipecacuanha and Tartarised Antimony.

TAKE of Powdered ipecacuanha, a scruple,
Tartarised antimony, one grain :

D 4

Mix.

Mix. The proportion of the antimonial salt may be doubled for patients of stronger constitutions.

PRINGLE.

Stoll's practice was to give two scruples of ipecacuanha with the same quantity of tartarised antimony, for a dose. In this he seems to have followed Zimmermann.

Powder with Ipecacuanha and Rhubarb.

TAKE of Powdered ipecacuanha,
 ——— Rhubarb, each, a scruple :
 Mix.

STORCK.

Powder with Tartarised Antimony and Extract of Jalap.

TAKE of Tartarised antimony, five grains,
 Resinous extract of jalap, three grains,
 White sugar, a scruple :

Mix. To be given in warm beer. A strong vomit, designed for cases of surfeit.

GAUBIUS.

Powder of Ipecacuanha.

TAKE of Powdered ipecacuanha, fifteen grains :

Divide into three doses. One to be taken in the forenoon every hour and a half, or every two hours ; and to be repeated the next day, or day after that, if found necessary. In dysenteries. See

CLEGHORN.

This last mode of exhibiting ipecacuanha, is objected to by some, as being liable to fail in the intended effect, while the degree of nausea which it keeps up, only serves to increase the patient's distress.—Ipecacuanha given in this manner in dysenteric cases, seems to prove useful as much by its antispasmodic as by its evacuant operation.

Powder of Asarabacca.

TAKE of The powdered root of asarum, a scruple.

This is a moderate and manageable emetic, suitable to many of the purposes of ipecacuanha.

CULLEN.

Bolus with Vitriolated Zinc.

TAKE of Vitriolated zinc, twenty-five grains,
Inspissated juice of the elder-berry, enough to
make into a bolus.

To be given in a draught of chamomile, or green tea,
and to be worked off with the same.

GAUBIUS.

The inspissated juice of elder-berries is here substituted for the juniper-rob, which is now seldom to be met with in the English shops.

When-

Whenever, from poisons swallowed, or on any other account, a sudden and complete evacuation of the stomach is required, such a form as this, of vitriolated zinc, is well suited to the purpose. It should be accompanied with plentiful dilution.

Mustard Draught.

TAKE of Mustard, prepared for the table, a tea spoonful :
Stir it up in a tea cupful of warm water, and let it be swallowed ; assisting its operation afterwards by repeated draughts of the same warm diluent. See

CULLEN.

Ipecacuanha Draught.

TAKE of The wine of ipecacuanha, L. Ph. an ounce :
Give for a dose.

Solution of Tartarised Antimony.

TAKE of Tartarised antimony, four grains,
Water, a pint : Dissolve.

A tea cupful to be given every quarter of an hour till the patient vomits. In bilious fevers.

STOLL.

Solution of Vitriolated Zinc.

TAKE of Vitriolated zinc, a dram and a half,
———— Argill, half adram,

Boiling

Boiling Water, half a pint :

Dissolve, and let the solution stand until it is cold, or the sediment is settled at the bottom ; then pour it off clear, or, if necessary, filter it through blotting paper.

Dose. a table spoonful for adults, and a tea spoonful for a child of six months old (and so in proportion to the strength and age of the patient) every morning upon an empty stomach ; and in some cases every six hours, without any addition or alteration, by diluting or mixing it with any liquor whatever. In dysentery. With the omission of a little cochineal, this is the solutio vitriolica of

MOSELEY.

The proportion of either the vitriol or alum, may be augmented or diminished, according to circumstances ; i. e. When evacuations are required, the quantity of alum may be diminished or even entirely omitted ; and when great astringency is required, the quantity of alum is to be increased, and the vitriol to be diminished.

In slight dysenteries this practitioner assures us, that he has used this solution with the utmost success ; giving it at first without the alum, in sufficient doses to cause evacuations, and afterwards with the alum in nauseating doses, frequently with opiates at night. This he has found far more efficacious in dysentery than the tartarised antimony, ipecacuanha,

ipecacuanha, rhubarb, or salts, as evacuants, in whatever manner combined or administered.

But where a dysentery has been of long standing, the cure necessarily must be performed by slow degrees ; then a dose every night and morning will be sufficient. It is in inveterate cases to be continued for weeks or months, omitting it now and then.

In table-spoonful doses it generally causes a vomiting, or great nausea, and sometimes a purging, for the first few times of taking it. When the stomach is foul, vomiting may be encouraged by chamomile tea, otherwise that is unnecessary. If after it has been taken several times, it still create vomiting, or more nausea than is easily supportable (for some nausea is intended) the dose must be diminished. If it continue to purge more than is proper, or cause any griping, neither of which often happens, a few drops of tincture of opium must be given occasionally, or every night, at bed time.

The solution of vitriolated zinc is also recommended in all pulmonic oppressions, where respiration is performed with difficulty, and where expectoration is to be promoted, and the bronchial glands

glands are to be unloaded and cleansed, in nauseating or slightly vomiting doses. In moist phlegmatic asthmas, in catarrhal coughs, and in the whooping cough, its effects are said to be wonderful; taken once or twice a day, particularly in the morning, fasting, in doses to cause a slight retching. In the same manner it removes defluxions on the lungs, bronchia and trachea, from relaxation of the parts, or defect of their powers; and may prevent consumptions, induced by those causes.

If costiveness, the common consequence of its continued use, happen, it must be omitted till this is removed by some aperient. The alum ought to be left out when the effects of the vitriol, and not the result of their combination, are required.

Taken in nauseating doses every eight hours, this medicine has also been known to remove hæmorrhages from the lungs.

In the disorders above mentioned, the solution of vitriolated zinc is said to be preferable to every other nauseating or emetic medicine whatever, because the patient is not harrassed with its operation, which is never violent (as antimonials sometimes are) generally instantaneous, and as suddenly over,
always

always leaving the stomach strongly invigorated; because it never causes spasms in the viscera, nor any nervous affections, which antimonials carelessly exhibited often occasion; and lastly, because it requires neither dilution with it nor regimen, nor restriction after it. The only objection to it, is its disagreeable taste, which it is said cannot be improved without destroying its virtues.

Mixture of Tartarised Antimony.

TAKE of Tartarised antimony, one grain,
Water, one ounce,
Sugar, enough to sweeten it :

Mix ; two tea spoonfuls, or a pap spoonful, to be given every half hour, till the patient vomits. Designed for children.

NICOLAI.

This mode of prescribing the tartarised antimony is, as the author from which it is taken justly observes, far preferable to its exhibition in a dry form ; since, by means of such a solution, the dose is rendered more manageable, and at the same time more effectual ; especially in the instance of children, whose stomach and intestines are sometimes so irritable as to make them liable to be violently disordered by antimonials and other emetics,

tics, when administered in an undivided and undiluted form.

Mixture with Tartarised Antimony and Oxymel of Squill.

TAKE of Tartarised antimony, three grains,
Any distilled water, two ounces and a half,
Oxymel of squill, half an ounce :

Mix. Dose, two table spoonfuls, with a draught of warm tea or gruel after it. To be repeated every hour till it operates.

NICOLAI.

In some cases it may be better to give only one table spoonful (i. e. half a grain of tartarised antimony) repeating the dose every quarter of an hour till vomiting is excited.

Infusion of Ipecacuanha.

TAKE of Powdered ipecacuanha, a dram and a half,
Crystals of tartar, one dram :

Steep for some time in three ounces and a half of water. After straining, add of
Oxymel of squill, half an ounce.

Dose, a table spoonful every half hour till it operates.
In dysenteric cases.

NICOLAI.

This preparation has also been exhibited with great advantage in bilious fevers, in icteric cases, in humoral asthmas, dropical affections, &c.

Haller recommends a decoction of ipecacuanha, consisting of the same ingredients, with the addition of the peel of the Curassao or Seville orange.

Syrup of Ipecacuanha.

TAKE of Powdered ipecacuanha, a dram,
Cinnamon, ten grains :

Steep in five ounces of hot water for one hour, in a covered vessel. To the strained liquor add as much sugar as is necessary to make into a syrup.

Dose, a table spoonful, for young people. With the omission of one or two unnecessary ingredients, this is taken from

HARTMANN.

Tobacco Poultice.

TAKE of Tobacco leaves, a handful ; beat them together with a proper quantity of water into a poultice, to be applied to the region of the stomach.

Suited to cases in which emetics cannot be given by the mouth.

HARTMANN.

E. CATHARTICS.

Powder with Rhubarb and Calcined Magnesia.

TAKE of Powdered rhubarb, half a dram,
 Calcined magnesia, ten grains,
 Oil of aniseed, one drop :

Mix. Proper where acidity is suspected in the primæ viæ. With the substitution of magnesia for salt of tartar, this is from

HARTMANN.

In the new pharmaceutical nomenclature, the magnesia alba should have been called *magnesia aërata*, and the magnesia usta, *magnesia pura*. The epithet alba is by no means distinctive, both preparations being of the same colour.

Powder with Rhubarb and Vitriolated Magnesia.

TAKE of Vitriolated magnesia, three drams,
 Powdered rhubarb, one dram :

Mix. To serve for two or three doses. This is the pulvis digestivus laxans of the

PH. SUEC.

E

Powder

Powder with Rhubarb and Tartarised Kali.

TAKE of Tartarised kali, two drams,
 Powdered rhubarb, one dram,
 Yellow rind of orange, two scruples :

Mix. Dose, about a tea spoonful twice or thrice in a day. This is the pulvis lenitivus of the

DISP. FULD.

Powder with Rhubarb and Crystals of Tartar.

TAKE of Crystals of tartar, two parts,
 Powdered rhubarb, one part :

Mix. Dose, a dram, or a dram and a half.

BANG.

Powder with Rhubarb and Calomel.

TAKE of Powdered rhubarb,
 ————— jalap,
 Calomel, each, three grains :

Mix. For young persons, whose bowels are obstructed with slime.

HARTMANN.

In this prescription, the proportion of the two first ingredients, and especially of rhubarb, appears somewhat too small. To prevent gripings, it may be useful to add a drop of some essential oil.

Powder with Jalap and Crystals of Tartar.

GIVE of The compound powder of jalap, Ed. Ph. two scruples, or a dram, for a dose.

To prevent griping, it may sometimes be proper to add a small quantity of some aromatic, such as ginger, to this powder.

Powder with Senna and Scammony.

GIVE of The compound powder of Senna, L. Ph. two scruples, for a dose.

Powder with Aloes and Canella, L. Ph.

DOSE, fifteen or twenty grains.

Powder with Aloes and Guaiacum, L. Ph.

DOSE, the same as the preceding.

Powder with Scammony and Crystals of Tartar.

GIVE of The compound powder of scammony, Ed. Ph. a scruple, for a dose.

Powder with Scammony and Extract of Jalap.

GIVE of The compound powder of Scammony, L. Ph. ten, twelve, or fifteen grains.

Powder with Scammony and Aloes, L. Ph.

Dose, ten or twelve grains.

The two last mentioned compositions are best exhibited in the form of pills or boluses.

Powder with Scammony and Calomel, L. Ph.

Dose, fifteen grains.

A larger dose of this powder, such as a scruple, may be given at once ; but in most of those cases of constipated bowels to which this medicine is suited, smaller quantities of it, repeated at shorter intervals, being less liable to be rejected by the stomach, will be found to answer best. The same may be said of all the other drastic purgatives.

Gamboge Powder.

TAKE of Gamboge, three grains,

White sugar, a scruple :

Rub together into a powder. To be taken every three hours. In dropsies.

CULLEN.

This author is of opinion, that gamboge, in moderate doses, repeated soon after one another, proves
safer

safer and more effectual than when given in large doses at once. In this manner, he found it to operate without vomiting or griping; and at the same time, after three or four such exhibitions, a great deal of water was evacuated both by stool and urine.

In worm cases this cathartic is given in much larger doses. See ANTHELMINTICS. Both as a vermifuge and as a hydragogue, it is common to join calomel with it.

Pills with Soap and Aloes.

TAKE of Venice soap, a dram and a half,
Socotorine aloes, half a dram,
Water of prepared kali, enough to make into
pills, each four grains in weight.

Three to be taken every three hours, with a draught of tea or gruel afterwards. In icterical cases. Altered from

HARTMANN.

According to Dr. Cullen, soap possesses but little laxative power. He allows, however, that he has found it useful in jaundice, by its correcting (as he chuses to explain its operation) the acidity of the stomach, and by obviating in some measure the argillaceous consistence of the fæces. From its

E 3

bitter

bitter quality and stomachic effects, the aloes, the other ingredient in this prescription, is a cathartic well suited to icterical cases; and thus combined, though its doses are so small, it generally answers sufficiently well.

Pills with Soap and Rhubarb.

TAKE of Extract of gentian,

Powdered rhubarb,

Spanish soap, scraped, of each, equal quantities :

With syrup make into common sized pills. Dose, three or four twice or thrice in a day.

DISP. FULD.

In some cases gum ammoniacum may be prescribed in place of the extract of gentian.

Pills with Rhubarb and Aloes.

TAKE of The compound pills of rhubarb, Ed. Ph. a dram :

Make into common sized pills, and give three night and morning.

In the same doses may be given the

Pills with Aloes and Myrrh, L. Ph.

Pills

Pills with Aloes and Extract of Gentian.

TAKE of The compound pills of aloes, L. Ph. a dram :
Divide into common sized pills. Three to be taken at
bed time. In cases of habitual costiveness.

Pills with Aloes and Ipecacuanha.

TAKE of Socotorine aloes, two scruples,
Powdered ipecacuanha, four grains,
Manna, a scruple :

Make into pills, weighing each four grains. Five to
be taken for a dose. Designed for cases of suppressed
hæmorrhoids.

HARTMANN.

Aloes is a cathartic which operates especially
upon the rectum ; and hence it will often succeed
in bringing on the bleeding piles, the stopping of
which is sometimes followed by dangerous con-
sequences. But with this intention it must be
given in large and repeated doses.

Pills of Crude Quicksilver.

TAKE of The quicksilver pills, L. Ph. a scruple :

Make into four pills, and give at bed time, assisting
their operation the next morning with infusion of senna,
or solution of vitriolated natron, vitriolated magnesia, or
the like.

E 4

The

The pilulæ purgantes of St. Thomas's Hospital, consist of half a dram of the quicksilver pills for a dose.

Calomel Pills.

TAKE of Calomel, five grains,
Oil of peppermint, one drop,
Conserve of hips, a sufficient quantity for two or three pills.

To be taken at bed time, and worked off the succeeding morning, in the same manner as the Pills of Crude Quicksilver.

Pills with Colocynth and Scammony.

TAKE of The compound extract of colocynth, L. Ph.
a scruple,
Purified opium, one grain ;

Make into four pills (or a bolus) to be taken at once ; assisting their operation a few hours afterwards, with the Senna Draught, Draught with Vitriolated Magnesia, or Draught with Oil of Ricinus, as mentioned farther on, every hour, or every two hours, till the bowels are sufficiently purged. In cases of iliac passion, and in the colic of Poitou, or dry belly-ach. See

MEAD.

In the last mentioned disease, viz. the colic of Poitou, or, as it is variously termed, the Devonshire

shire colic, the Painter's colic, &c. Sir G. Baker observes, that we ought principally to rely on the operation of the more active cathartics, steadily insisted on until the bowels have been thoroughly cleared. But a physician, he adds, will not probably succeed so soon, or so certainly, in relieving his patient from pain, by any means, as by joining opium (which we see is done in this prescription of Dr. Mead's) with a purgative medicine. In cases, likewise (continues the same author) where such a disposition to vomiting prevails, that nothing is retained in the stomach, opium will be thus administered with a peculiar advantage. In other respects, Sir George differs both in opinion and practice, from some other practitioners, and particularly from Dr. Warren, concerning the time and manner of exhibiting the anodyne; which the last mentioned physician prescribes at the very beginning, and before the contents of the bowels have been brought away by purging medicines; considering the disease to consist in a spasmodic contraction of the intestines, which the irritating effects of cathartics are at first apt to increase. Agreeably to these notions, he withholds the medicines of this class till the third or fourth day, till the pain and tension of the belly are removed; and then he only prescribes some of the milder laxatives, such as the Draught with Vitriolated Magnesia, as noticed farther

ther on. A practice similar to this of Dr. Warren's, was adopted by the late Dr. Stoll, for the cure of the same affection. The Vienna physician employed the opium mostly in a fluid form (as in the mixture with opium, mentioned under the class of Narcotics) and so freely, that in the course of one night, a patient took thirteen grains of the poppy juice. He was frequently astonished to find, he says, that the belly, which could not before be opened by any means, after giving a large dose of opium, either became loose of itself, or yielded to the glysters which had been repeatedly thrown up, but to no purpose, before; or lastly, stools might then be procured by the use of a mild purge.

Instead of throwing opium into the stomach, either along with or before the cathartic, Dr. Percival advises the injecting of it into the intestines, in these cases. For opium given clyster-wise, does not, he observes, check the peristaltic motion of the intestines, nor counteract the operation of any purgative, so powerfully, as when received into the stomach. And, in this way it is said to be most efficacious in alleviating the sickness, and in putting a stop to the violent retchings with which colics are often attended. He directs a glyster to be made of three or four ounces of a strong decoction of poppy heads, with 20, 30, or 40 drops
of

of tincture of opium. If it be speedily discharged, the clyster is repeated till the pain is relieved, and the vomiting ceases. A brisk cathartic (in the form of pills made of calomel and jalap) is then given; and its operation is quickened by senna tea, by a solution of the neutral salts, or by castor oil. By this process, he has found that evacuations are procured with more ease, certainty, and expedition, than by any other which he has tried.

The activity of the above pills is considerably promoted by the addition of calomel, which will be found to be an useful adjunct in most cases.

In the same manner, in the same doses, and in the same cases, may be given the

Pills with Aloes and Colocynth, Ed. Ph.

Pills with Extract of Jalap and Calomel.

TAKE of Extract of jalap,
Calomel,
Spanish soap, each, equal quantities :

With syrup of ginger make into common sized pills. Give three for a dose, to be repeated according to circumstances. After the manner of the

PHARM. BORUSS.

To

To prevent griping, a drop or two of oil of peppermint, or any other essential oil, may be added to these pills.

Pills with Gamboge and Calomel.

TAKE of Gamboge, four grains :

Rub it well with a little sugar, and add of

Calomel, three grains,

Compound extract of colocynth, L. Ph. fifteen grains :

With balsam of Peru, make into eight pills, for two equal doses. The second dose to be repeated half an hour after the first. Proper in dropical cases. Varied from

HARTMANN.

Nicolai is very warm in the praises of gamboge in this intention. He prefers the association of it with kali, or the vegetable fixed alkali, under which form it operates not only as a purgative, but likewise as a powerful diuretic.

Formerly it was usual to join a variety of substances, but particularly alkaline and neutral salts with gamboge, under the notion that they acted as correctors of its supposed virulence; but this notion, and the practice founded upon it, are now laid aside. For the purpose, however, of promoting the cathartic and diuretic operation of this gum-refin,

refin, it is useful to give occasional draughts of solution of vitriolated magnesia, vitriolated natron, or any other saline purgative, after it.

Mercury, independently of its effects on the lymphatic system, is otherwise peculiarly serviceable as a purgative in hydropic cases; most of the encysted instances of which, as Dr. James Lind has very judiciously remarked, proceed from collections of the *tænia hydatigena*, to which the quicksilver, some of which is absorbed in its passage through the bowels, proves a certain poison. The case related by him in the first part of the *London Medical Journal* for the year 1789, is a striking proof of the truth of this observation. In such cases, mercurial inunction upon the hydropic part, is likewise of great service. See *SIALAGOGUES*.

Pills with Extract of Black Hellebore.

TAKE of Bacher's pills, Ed. N. D. a scruple.:

Divide into twenty pills. Three to be taken every two or three hours. In dropical cases.

Bacher's pills have been given to the extent of thirty a day, taken in three portions of ten each, at the distance of an hour between every portion; but the quantity taken must be regulated by the effect they produce, which is a very copious evacuation

cuation both by stool and urine. It is alledged, that, at the same time that they evacuate the water, they tend to brace and strengthen the solids. During their use, the patients must be enjoined to drink plentifully of mild liquids. Upon a due attention to this circumstance, viz. dilution, the success of the remedy in a great measure depends.

Rhubarb Bolus.

TAKE of Powdered rhubarb, half a dram,
 Syrup of ginger, enough to form a bolus.
 To be taken in a morning.

ST. THOS. HOSP.

Bolus with Rhubarb and Jalap.

TAKE of Powdered rhubarb, half a dram,
 ————— Jalap, ten grains :
 With syrup of ginger make into a bolus.

SAUNDERS.

Bolus with Rhubarb and Calomel.

TAKE of Rhubarb, twenty-five grains,
 Calomel, five grains :
 With simple syrup, or conserve of hips, make into a bolus, to be given in the morning. In dysentery. See

PRINGLE,

Who

Who says that the proportion of rhubarb may sometimes be increased to half a dram. He observes that it is commonly under-dosed, and that he has never found it in this disorder to have so good an effect as when combined with calomel, which renders it more lenient, or easy in its operation.

Jalap Bolus.

TAKE of Powdered jalap, half a dram,

———— ginger, six grains :

With syrup of roses, make into a bolus, to be taken in a morning.

SAUNDERS.

The operation of all compositions of this kind, should be promoted by the use of neutral salts. It is not unusual to direct crystals of tartar to be joined with rhubarb and jalap boluses ; but in these cases it is much better to give this, and all other salts, some time after the boluses, in a state of dilute solution.

Scammony Bolus.

TAKE of The electuary of scammony, L. Ph. half a dram :

With powdered liquorice-root make into a bolus.

Bolus

Bolus with Bryony.

TAKE of The powdered root of white bryony, two scruples,

Cryſtals of tartar, one ſcruple :

With honey or ſyrup make into a bolus. This is a draſtic purge, ſuited to dropſical and maniacal caſes. With the ſubſtitution of cryſtals of tartar for vitriolated natron, this preſcription is taken from

HARTMANN.

On account of its active virtues, this plant, though not inſerted in the materia medica of our college, has a ſtrong claim to the attention of practitioners ; and it might perhaps, as well as a few other indigenous vegetables, under proper management, be made to ſupply the place of ſome of the more coſtly exotics.—Among our own countrymen, Sydenham employed it with advantage, removing a maniacal affection by a dram of the root given in milk. Along with its purgative, it generally ſhews alſo a diuretic operation. To prevent griping, two or three drops of oil of pepperminc, or any other eſſential oil, may be added.

Electuary with Tamarinds and Rhubarb.

TAKE of Pulp of tamarinds, an ounce and a half,

Powdered

Powdered rhubarb, one dram,
 Crystals of tartar, two drams,
 Syrup of roses, enough to make into an electuary.

Dose, the size of a walnut, till it operates, with a draught of some weak cooling drink after it. In bilious and putrid fevers.

HARTMANN.

Electuary with Tamarinds and Tartarised Natron.

TAKE of Pulp of tamarinds, an ounce and a half,
 Best manna,
 Tartarised natron, each, half an ounce :

Syrup of roses enough to form an electuary. Dose, the same as above. Varied from

SAUNDERS.

Electuary with Tamarinds and Senna.

TAKE of Pulp of tamarinds, an ounce and a half,
 Senna leaves, powdered, half an ounce :

Syrup of roses enough to make into an electuary. Dose, as above.

PH. SUEC.

Electuary with Manna and Crystals of Tartar.

TAKE of Manna, an ounce and a half,
 Crystals of tartar, half an ounce :

F

Syrup

Syrup of roses enough to make an electuary. Dose, a tea spoonful every hour till it operates. Varied from

HERZ.

Electuary with Jalap and Oxymel of Meadow Saffron.

TAKE of The inspissated juice of the elder-berry, an ounce,

Crystals of tartar, three drams,

Powdered jalap, two drams,

———— Ginger, two scruples,

Oxymel of meadow saffron, an ounce and a half:

Make, with the addition of a little syrup of ginger, if necessary, into an electuary. Dose, from a tea to a table spoonful. In dropical cases. Varied from the

DISP. FULD.

Instead of crystals of tartar, the original has a dram and a half of vitriolated kali, to the above proportions of the other ingredients. Such a neutral salt in such trifling doses, can be of little use. We have thought the prescription would be improved by substituting a double quantity of purified tartar in its place.

Electuary with Sulphur.

TAKE of The electuary of sulphur, Lew. D. an ounce:

Give

Give a tea spoonful night and morning. Against the piles.

In the formula given by Lewis, four parts of electuary of fenna are taken to one of sulphur ; but in many cases, a larger proportion of sulphur, such as one part to three, may be proper.

Sulphur, says Dr. Cullen, is laxative without heating the body, and for the most part without griping the bowels ; and were it not for the fætor that sometimes attends its operation, and is ready to be diffused in the air around, it would be, he thinks, one of the most agreeable laxatives that could be employed. As it is not obviously soluble in the animal fluids, he supposes it passes through a great length of the intestines, with little action upon them, and at length acts only upon the great guts : And in this way he explains both its moderate operation, and its particular and frequently observed effect in relieving hæmorrhoidal affections.

In the same manner may be given the

Electuary of Cassia, L. Ph. and

Electuary of Senna, L. Ph.

The Electuary of Scammony, L. Ph. when given by itself, is best administered in the form of a bolus. See p. 63.

Senna Draught.

TAKE of The tartarified infusion of senna, L. Ph. one ounce,

Tincture of senna, two drams :

Mix.

MEAD.

Where this medicine is intended to be given by itself, the quantity of the infusion may be increased, especially if the stomach shews no disposition to reject what is thrown into it, to half as much again.

While they admitted the infusum sennæ tartarifatum, we wish the College had not rejected the infusum sennæ limoniatum of the old Dispensatory; for, though the tartarous acid, as it exists in the crystals of tartar, be more purgative than the acid of lemons, yet it is not so pleasant as this last, which, together with the lemon-peel, rendered the old formula better suited to delicate patients.

Draught of Infusion of Rhubarb.

GIVE of The infusion of rhubarb, Ed. Ph. two ounces.

In

In the foreign pharmacopæias, a little vegetable alkali, or prepared kali, is directed to be added to the water in which the rhubarb is infused ; but such an addition, while it increases the unpleasantness of the medicine, does not seem, in other respects, to improve its virtues. On the other hand, by adding, after the example of some prescribers, crystals of tartar instead of alkali of tartar, the infusion is rendered not only less unpalatable, but also more operative.

Draught with Vitriolated Magnesia.

TAKE of Vitriolated magnesia, two drams,
Infusion of fenna, one ounce : Dissolve.

To be taken every two hours, till stools are procured.
In colica pictonum.

WARREN.

In this affection of the bowels, the Doctor says, he has always found such a gentle medicine as this more efficacious than any drastic purge whatever. It is not specified in the original prescription, which of the cathartic salts is intended, viz. whether it be the bitter cathartic salt, i. e. the vitriolated magnesia, or the cathartic salt of glauber, i. e. the vitriolated natron. The effects of both being the same, either of them may be used indifferently.

Where the stomach is not disposed to reject the medicine, a double quantity of the senna infusion may be prescribed.

Draught with Tincture of Jalap.

TAKE of Infusion of senna, an ounce,
Tincture of jalap, half an ounce,
Vinegar of squill,
Compound tincture of cinnamon, each, a dram :
Mix. Designed for dropfical cafes. Varied from

FOX'S FORM.

Instead of infusion of senna, an equal quantity of any of the distilled waters, with a couple of drams of some of the cathartic salts dissolved in it, may sometimes be preferable.

Draught with Vinous Tincture of Aloes.

TAKE of The wine of aloes, L. Ph. an ounce and a
half,
Oxymel of squill, two drams,
Fennel water, half an ounce :
Mix. Suited to the same cafes. See

FOX'S FORM.

Draught

Draught with Tartarised Natron.

TAKE of Tartarised natron, half an ounce,
Infusion of fenna, an ounce and a half :
Diffolve.

Instead of infusion of fenna, which is too nauseous for some palates, an equal quantity of decoction of tamarinds, or any of the distilled waters, or what perhaps are still more elegant vehicles, almond milk or whey, may be used.

The *sal rupellensis*, or *natron tartarifatum*, says Dr. Cullen, is of a less disagreeable taste than almost any other neutral ; and answering every purpose for which these can be required, he expects that it will come to be very generally employed.

It is remarked by a foreign writer on pharmacy, that this saline preparation is a triple salt, consisting of tartarised *vegetable*, as well as tartarised *mineral* alkali (in the common way of making it) and therefore that it cannot with strict propriety be called simply *natron tartarifatum*. See APPENDIX.

Draught with Infusion of Rhubarb and Manna,

TAKE of Tamarinds, half an ounce,

F 4

Senna-

Senna-leaves, two drams,

Rhubarb, a dram and a half :

Boil them in a sufficient quantity of water, and strain off three ounces. Dissolve therein of

Manna, an ounce.

To be taken early in the morning. In dysenteries. With the omission of the syrup of roses, which seems to be a cumbersome addition to a medicine otherwise rather too bulky, this is the favourite *potio cathartica lenitiva* of

SYDENHAM.

Draught with Infusion of Tamarinds and Senna.

TAKE of The infusion of tamarinds with fenna, Ed. Ph.
an ounce and a half,

Tincture of rhubarb, half an ounce :

Mix. To be given in a morning.

Draught with Oil of Ricinus and Tincture of Senna.

TAKE of Oil of ricinus, six drams,

Compound tincture of fenna, Ed. Ph. two
drams :

Shake them well together in a phial, so as to mix them intimately. To be repeated at short intervals till it loosens the belly. In cases of habitual costiveness, spasmodic colic, and especially the dry belly-ach, and in hæmorrhoidal affections.

CULLEN.

As

As an oil, this medicine is nauseous to some persons; and when the dose is large, it occasions sickness at the stomach for some time after it is taken. To obviate these inconveniencies, without withdrawing any part of the purgative, Dr. Cullen here employs the tincture of fenna, which, he says, both makes the oil less nauseous to the taste, and makes it sit easier on the stomach.

Draught with Oil of Ricinus and Tincture of Opium.

TAKE of Oil of ricinus, half an ounce,
Yolk of egg, a sufficient quantity,
Peppermint water, an ounce,
Tincture of opium, six drops,
Syrup of the white poppy, two drams :

Make a draught, to be taken every three or four hours. In colic. See

PERCIVAL.

For incorporating expressed oils with water or other liquids, vegetable mucilage, such as gum arabic, seems preferable to the animal mucilage.

It is not unusual to mix this oil with other liquids, by means of honey, which at the same time contributes to its laxative operation, and on this account is preferable to the common mucilages. But the

the simplest, and perhaps the best way of taking the oil of ricinus, is to pour it into a wine-glass half full of common water or peppermint water, and swallow it off as it floats upon the water.

Draught with Gamboge.

TAKE of Gamboge, five grains,
Water of ammonia, twenty drops ;
Rub together, and add of
Syrup of buckthorn, two drams,
Fennel water, one ounce :
Mix. Designed for cases of dropfy.

HARTMANN.

Draught of Tincture of Senna.

TAKE of The tincture of senna, L. Ph. a wine glass full.

Draught of Tincture of Senna with Jalap.

TAKE of The compound tincture of senna, Ed. Ph. an ounce.

Draught of Tincture of Rhubarb.

TAKE of The tincture of rhubarb, L. Ph. a wine glass full.

Draught

Draught of the Aqueo-Spirituuous Tincture of Rhubarb.

TAKE of The compound tincture of rhubarb, L. Ph.
a wine glafs full.

Draught of Tincture of Rhubarb with Gentian.

TAKE of The bitter tincture of rhubarb, Ed. Ph. the
fame quantity.

Draught of Tincture of Rhubarb with Aloes.

TAKE of The tincture of rhubarb with aloes, Ed. Ph.
an ounce.

Draught of the Vinous Tincture of Rhubarb.

TAKE of The wine of rhubarb, L. Ph. a wine glafs full.

Draught of Tincture of Aloes.

TAKE of The tincture of aloes, L. Ph. an ounce.

Draught of the Vinous Tincture of Aloes.

TAKE of The wine of aloes, L. Ph. an ounce.

Instead of giving these tinctures by themselves,
it is much better to prescribe them in smaller quan-
tities, mixed with a triple proportion of infusion of
rhubarb,

rhubarb, fenna, tamarinds, or manna, or with solutions of any of the cathartic neutral salts.

Potion of Phosphorated Natron.

TAKE of Phosphorated natron, six drams :

Diffolve in a bason of broth or gruel, and take for a dose.

PEARSON.

This elegant neutral salt, introduced as a medicine by Dr. George Pearson, has this peculiar advantage over most of the saline purgatives, that it is not unpleasant to the palate, having much the same flavour when taken in this manner, as common salt; so that it is a laxative well suited to delicate stomachs. It is not, however, sufficiently active even in a larger dose, such as an ounce or ten drams, for the generality of cases in which much evacuation is required by stool.

It has not yet been admitted into the London dispensatory, but is to be found in the new Edinburgh pharmacopœia, under the title of soda phosphorata.

Solution of Vitriolated Magnesia.

TAKE of Vitriolated magnesia, two ounces,
Water, a pint :

Diffolve.

Dissolve. Dose, two large spoonfuls every half hour, or one spoonful at shorter intervals, as long as the patient's stomach will bear it, or till he has had two or three motions. In colicky affections.

PRINGLE.

This medicine was recommended to Sir J. Pringle by Dr. Heberden, who found that, although it has a disagreeable taste, the stomach will often retain it when more grateful liquors are rejected.

Solution of Vitriolated Natron with Tartarised Antimony.

TAKE of Vitriolated natron, one ounce,
Tartarised antimony, one grain,
Water, a pint :

Dissolve. Dose, two large spoonfuls every hour until it operates well downwards. See

WADE.

The proportion of the cathartic salt may sometimes be doubled. Vitriolated natron, or vitriolated magnesia, given in this manner, in conjunction with tartarised antimony, is a purgative particularly suited to the bilious fevers of hot climates. It is upon the early and continued use of evacuants of this kind, that the cure of such fevers principally depends.

Mixture with Muriated Ammonia.

TAKE of Muriated Ammonia, two drams,

Water, six ounces,

Oxymel, or acetated honey, two ounces :

Mix. Three table spoonfuls to be taken every four hours. In bilious and putrid fevers.

STOLL.

This mixture is sometimes directed by its author to be made with common water, and sometimes with elder-flower water. It was a very favourite aperient with him in his hospital practice. In some cases it may be useful to add a dram or two of antimonial wine.

Mixture with Tamarinds and Vitriolated Natron.

TAKE of Pulp of tamarinds, an ounce and a half,

Vitriolated natron, an ounce :

Dissolve in boiling water nine ounces, and add of
Syrup of roses, an ounce.

Dose, a tea cupful. After the manner of the

DISP. FULD.

This mixture should be strained before the addition of the syrup. In the original, a syrup of manna is ordered. It is prepared by adding to a
solution

solution of manna in water, a proper quantity of sugar. Such a preparation of manna is a pleasant laxative for young children.

Senna Mixture.

TAKE of Infusion of senna, four ounces,
Tincture of senna, three ounces,
Tartarised kali,
Tincture of jalap, each, half an ounce :

Mix. Dose, three large spoonfuls every other hour till three or four motions are procured. With an increased proportion of the senna infusion, this is from

FOX'S FORM.

Mixture with Syrup of Buckthorn.

TAKE of Fresh lemon-juice, two ounces and a half,
Prepared kali, a dram and a half,
Oxymel of squill, two ounces and a half,
Syrup of buckthorn, three ounces :

Mix. Three large spoonfuls to be taken night and morning; and to be repeated every third day, in the same manner. In dropsies. Varied from

FOX'S FORM.

This is both cathartic and diuretic. Common whey, or mustard whey, or infusion of horseradish, should be drunk after it, to assist its operation.

Emulsion with Jalap.

TAKE of Powdered jalap, six grains,
Manna, ten grains,
Sweet almonds, blanched, in number, eight ;
Rub them all together into a paste, gradually adding of
Water, three ounces,
Sugar, enough to sweeten it.

A table spoonful of the strained emulsion to be given occasionally. Intended for young children.

HARTMANN.

On account of the difficulty there is in making infants swallow any thing that is unpalatable, it is often found necessary to devise compositions in which the medicines shall be pleasant to the taste. Accordingly some such form of prescription as this, is, in such cases, useful ; though we think it might be improved, by throwing out either the manna or the sugar (either of them in an increased proportion being capable of answering the intention of both) and by directing, instead of the powder, half the quantity (i. e. three grains) of the extract of jalap ; since it is the resinous part only which seems to be extracted from the powder by the process of emulsion.

Infusion

Infusion of Hedge Hyssop.

TAKE of Hedge hyssop, one dram,

Boiling milk, a pint :

Digest on a chafing dish for an hour, and strain off. Two or three table spoonfuls to be taken every hour, or every two hours. For grown up youths that are troubled with worms. Also, in dropsies.

HARTMANN.

For dropical patients, the herb may be infused in the proportion of two drams to half a pint ; and with such intention, beer may be employed instead of milk. This is an active medicine, being liable to vomit as well as purge ; for which reason it will be prudent to use it only in small doses. Bergius (whose practice in certain cases is to give ten grains of it in powder, with half as much gentian, every two hours till it operates) thinks that this plant is by no means undeserving of the attention of physicians. This plant, says Dr. Woodville, has commonly been used in hydropical diseases ; and in moderate doses it is said not only to act as an hydragogue, but also to prove diuretic. Gesner and Bergius found a scruple of the powder a sufficient dose ; but others have given it to half a dram, two scruples, or a dram.

G

Decoction

Decoction of Tamarinds.

TAKE of Tamarinds, three ounces,

Whey, three pints :

Dissolve by boiling, and strain. Dose, a cupful every hour, or every two hours, in dysenteric cases.

STOLL,

Who used to add a few drops of Hoffman's anodyne liquor to this decoction. In many cases the proportion of tamarinds may be doubled.

Decoction of Tamarinds with Vitriolated Magnesia.

TAKE of Tamarinds, two ounces,

Vitriolated magnesia, one ounce :

Dissolve by boiling in somewhat more than a pint of water, and strain. Dose, a tea cupful. After the manner of

TISSOT.

Tartarised Decoction of Tamarinds.

TAKE of Pulp of tamarinds, two ounces,

Crytals of tartar, half an ounce :

Boil in eight or ten ounces of water, and in the strained liquor dissolve of

Manna, an ounce.

DOSE, three large spoonfuls every hour. In dysenteries, bilious fevers, &c.

VOGEL.

Nitrated Decoction of Tamarinds.

TAKE of Pulp of tamarinds, two ounces,

Water, two pints and a half :

Boil down to a quart ; then strain, and add of

Nitrated kali, two drams,

Syrup of roses, two ounces.

DOSE, a tea cupful. In fevers. Varied from the

DISP. FULD.

In the original the proportion of water is too great. There is no necessity for continuing the boiling so long as is there directed. As nitre is apt to disorder the bowels, it does not seem to be so proper an adjunct to tamarinds as some of the other neutral salts. Instead of an ounce and a half of the inspissated juice of currants, two ounces of syrup of roses are here prescribed, by which means the decoction is rendered less thick and loaded, without being made less laxative.

Antimoniated Decoction of Tamarinds.

TAKE of Pulp of tamarinds, two ounces,

Manna, an ounce,

Crystals of tartar, half an ounce,

Boil in a pint of water, then strain, and add of

Tartarised antimony, two grains.

G 2

DOSE,

Dose, three or four table spoonfuls every hour, or every two hours. In bilious fevers and dysenteries. Varied from

VOGEL.

Although it be true, as Woodville relates from Long, that in some parts of the West Indies, wooden casks, and not copper vessels, are used for receiving the bruised pods of the tamarind; yet as the presence of copper has been detected (without mentioning Baume or others, we shall only refer to Remler's Treatise on the Acid of Tamarinds, Erfurt. 4to. 1787) in the fruit as it comes to Europe, there is reason to suspect, what other writers have asserted, that the pods are soaked or boiled with sugar, or other substances, in copper vessels. This may be more the practice in the East than in the West Indies.

In consequence of this impregnation which has been detected in preserved tamarinds, Dr. Schlereth directs the fruit to be purified by boiling it in water in a stone or delft-ware vessel (a glass vessel would be better) and adding to every pint of the strained decoction, half an ounce of iron-filings. The liquor is then to remain at rest for twenty-four hours; after which it is to be decanted clear off from the filings. If upon immersing for some time in this liquor a polished plate of iron, it shows, when

when taken out, no coppery appearance, the liquor is to be boiled down to the consistence of honey, and, being mixed with about a fourth of its weight of white sugar, is to be inspissated to a proper consistence, and kept in a glass vessel. This is the *Pulpa tamarindorum depurata* of the Fulda Dispensatory. By this treatment the tamarind-juice is doubtless deprived of any copper it might contain; but, as it becomes impregnated with iron in place of the copper, it is certainly highly improper, as a distinguished foreign writer on pharmacy has remarked, to call the pulp so prepared a *pure* pulp of tamarinds. It is, in fact, a chalybeate, and its proper title is *tamarindated iron*. Tamarinds once impregnated with copper, can never be rendered fit, without entirely altering their qualities, for medicinal purposes. To discover such an impregnation, it is only necessary to boil the fruit in water, and hold the blade of a penknife, watch-spring, or bit of polished iron wire, for some time therein. If there be any copper present, on taking out the polished piece of iron, and dipping it in cold water, it will appear coppery; and on dropping upon it a few drops of volatile alkali or water of ammonia, a blue colour will be produced,

Is not this circumstance worthy the attention of those who are appointed by the College to inspect

the apothecaries shops, and enquire into the state of their drugs ?

Decoction of Dandelion.

TAKE of Dandelion root, two ounces :

Boil in a pint and a half of water down to a pint. After straining, add of

Vitriolated kali, three drams,

Syrup of roses, an ounce :

Mix. Dose, a tea cupful every two hours till it operates. In cases of jaundice and obstructed liver. Altered from

QUARIN.

Decoction of Broom-tops.

TAKE of Fresh broom-tops, half an ounce :

Boil in a pint of water till one half is consumed. Two table spoonfuls of the strained decoction to be given every hour till it operates by stool, or till the whole is taken.

CULLEN.

It seldom fails to operate both by stool and urine ; and by repeating this exhibition every day, or every second day, some dropsies have been cured,

Decoction

Decoction of Elder Bark.

TAKE of The inner bark of elder, three handfuls :

Boil in a quart of milk and water down to a pint, and strain off. One half of the decoction to be taken in the morning, and the other half in the evening, every day till the patient recovers. It operates both by stool and urine. Designed for dropical patients.

SYDENHAM.

This prescription is open to some objection. Three handfuls, as Dr. Cullen has properly remarked, are a very uncertain measure; and the quantity here directed for a dose, will operate too powerfully for some constitutions.

Decoction with Black Hellebore.

TAKE of Black hellebore root,

Tartarised kali, each, two drams,

Senna leaves, half an ounce :

Boil in a pint of water, and strain off ten ounces, to which add of

Oxymel of squill, an ounce.

DOSE, two or three large spoonfuls every four or five hours. In maniacal cases. With an increased proportion of oxymel of squill, and with the omission of a little syrup of buckthorn, this is from

WINTRINGHAM.

G 4

Clyster

Clyster of Muriated Natron.

TAKE of Muriated natron, three ounces :

Dissolve in half a pint of water, and inject. This is an irritating purgative clyster, said to be useful in apoplectic and lethargic cases.

HARTMANN.

On ship board, the common purging clyster consists of a pint of sea water.

Clyster with Vitriolated Magnesia.

TAKE of Warm water, a pint,

Vitriolated magnesia, an ounce and a half :

Dissolve and inject.

MONRO.

This clyster would be improved by the addition of an ounce or two of oil.

Clyster with Brown Sugar.

TAKE of Mutton broth, six ounces,

Olive oil, two ounces,

Brown sugar, one ounce :

Mix, and inject. Varied from

PLENCK.

Clyster

Clyster with Electuary of Senna.

TAKE of The decoction for clysters, L. Ph. ten ounces,
Electuary of senna, an ounce,
Olive oil, two ounces :

Mix, and inject. With the omission of half an ounce
of common salt, this is from

LEWIS.

Clyster with Syrup of Buckthorn.

TAKE of The decoction for clysters, L. Ph. ten ounces,
Olive oil, three ounces,
Syrup of buckthorn, one ounce :

Mix, and inject.

SAUNDERS.

Turpentine Clyster, Lew. D.

Turpentine injected into the intestines, in the
quantity of half an ounce, or six drams, proves, as
Dr. Cullen has remarked, one of the most certain
laxatives that can be employed in colics, and other
cases of obstinate costiveness.

Tobacco Clyster.

TAKE of Tobacco, two drams,
Boiling water, a pint :

Infuse,

Infuse, and strain off for a clyster. In ileus.

BLANE.

Tobacco-smoke Clyster.

In the same cases as the last, and also in cases of incarcerated hernia.

Clyster with Extract of Colocynth.

TAKE of Boiling water, a pint,

Extract of colocynth, a dram :

Dissolve and inject. Suited to apoplectic and lethargic cases.

HARTMANN.

For milder forms of evacuating clysters, see

Emollients.

Sea Water.

Epsom Waters.

Cheltenham Waters.

Scarborough Waters.

Harrowgate Waters.

Certain *Antispasmodics*, as *Clyster with Asafætida*, and Cold suddenly applied to the umbilical region and soles of the feet, in spasmodic colics.

F. DIURETICS.

The operation of diuretics is greatly promoted by plentiful dilution ; which should by no means be withheld from dropfical patients, though for many years past, the contrary method has too much prevailed. The medical world is much indebted to Dr. Milman, for the pains he has taken to shew the propriety of indulging such patients in the free use of liquids. Not to mention the observations of Bacher (already noticed under Cathartics, page 62) and other practitioners, we shall only add those of Dr. Cullen, in confirmation of the propriety of this method. I always thought it absurd, says he, in physicians to employ diuretics, while they enjoined an abstinence from drink, which is almost the only means of conveying these diuretics to the kidneys : So whenever I employ diuretics, I at the same time advise drinking freely ; and I am persuaded that drinking largely has often contributed to the cures I have made.

Powder with Squill and Cinnamon.

TAKE of Dried squill, two grains,

Powdered cinnamon, twelve grains :

Rub

Rub together into a powder, to be given in dropfical cafes, twice or thrice in a day. After

MELLIN.

If the squill in this powder should occasion much ficknefs, the proportion of it may be reduced to a fingle grain; for it is obferved by Dr. Cullen, that when the squill operates ftrongly on the ftomach and intefines, its diuretic effects are lefs ready to happen. By accompanying it with an opiate, he found that the emetic and purgative operation of it may be avoided, and that it may be thereby carried more entirely to the kidneys.

Powder with Squill and Juniper Berry.

TAKE of Dried squill, two grains,

——— Juniper berries, eighteen grains :

Mix. To be taken three times a day. In the fame cafes. Varied from

THEDEN.

Powder with Squill and Vitriolated Kali.

TAKE of Dried squill,

Powdered ginger, each, twelve grains,

Vitriolated kali, two drams :

Mix together into an uniform powder, and divide into
fix

fix or eight portions, of which let one be taken twice or thrice in a day. In the same cases.

DISP. FULD.

Powder with Squill and Nitrated Kali.

TAKE of Dried squill, twelve grains,
Powdered cinnamon, a scruple,
Nitre, a dram :

Rub together, and divide into fix or eight powders. One to be given every three or four hours. In the same cases. Varied from

REUSS DISP.

Squill Pills, L. Pb.

DOSE, fifteen or twenty grains.

Squill Pills, Ed. Pb.

DOSE, the same.

In the Edinburgh formula, there is a larger proportion of ammoniacum, without any soap, which does not seem to be so useful an adjunct as the gum. The squill pills of the Fulda Dispensatory, are made with the fresh instead of the dried root, and consist of equal quantities of fresh squill, gum ammoniacum, and cardamom seeds, made into a mass

mass with oxymel of squill. Of this composition the dose is from six to fifteen grains.

Natron Pills.

TAKE of Prepared natron (that has been coarsely pounded and exposed to a warm dry air till it has crumbled into a white powder) a dram,
Spanish soap, four scruples :

With balsam of peru, or syrup of ginger, make into thirty pills. Three to be taken three times a day. In calculous cases. See

BEDDOES,

Who was led to contrive this formula in consequence of a person who was much afflicted with the gravel, complaining that he was unable to persevere in the use of the aqua mephitica alkalina, or aerated solution of kali (see page 110) on account of the great dizziness it always occasioned. Dr. Beddoes produces several cases, which show that these pills are extremely beneficial in calculous complaints, and that they may, without injury, be taken in very large quantities, and continued for a great length of time. Simplicity and cheapness are the great recommendations of this medicine. He cannot determine, for want of comparative observations, whether it is inferior in efficacy to the more operose preparation, the aqua mephitica alkalina.

kalina. He candidly adds, that there can be no reason to suppose it superior; and that he should not have offered it to public notice, if the aqua mephitica alkalina were as easy to procure.

In order to expedite the expulsion of the water of crystallization, the natron may be spread out before a fire, or the vessel containing it may be placed in boiling water, and the pounded crystals stirred till they have lost rather more than half their weight. The recent crystals contain indeed 64 parts of water in 100; but unless kept close, they lose part of this water, and it is prudent not to carry the calcination too far, if artificial heat be applied; nor should the heat exceed that of boiling water, lest any of the volatile acid (the ærial acid or fixed air) should be expelled. Of this powder, from one to two scruples taken every day, has generally afforded relief in less than three weeks; and in no case but one, out of more than twenty that have fallen under his own observation, have they failed to perform every thing that could be desired from medicine, except eradicating the tendency to form calculous concretions, to which no known remedy, he thinks, has the smallest pretensions.

Aromatics may be joined with the pills, at the pleasure of the prescriber; but the author himself
remarks,

remarks, that he has never found any such addition necessary.

Bolus with Squill and Nitrated Kali.

TAKE of Dried squill, two or three grains,

Nitre and nutmeg (grated) each, ten grains :

With fyrup make into a bolus, to be taken every morning. In dropsies.

HOME.

In some cases this bolus may be repeated night and morning ; but as it is pretty violent in its operation, it must not be administered too freely. Besides increasing the urinary discharge, it frequently excites vomiting and purging.

Bolus with Squill and Quicksilver.

TAKE of Purified quicksilver,

Fresh squill, each, five grains,

Conserve of red roses, ten grains :

Grind together till they are perfectly incorporated. To be given at bed time. In the same cases as the last.

HUCK SAUNDERS.

If it should prove cathartic, a quarter of a grain of opium may be added.

Dr.

Dr. Blane has a similar formula, in which from five to ten grains of the Quicksilver Pills, L. Ph. are combined with two grains of the dried squill, and are directed to be taken at bed time for three or four successive nights. Dr. Cullen thought muriated quicksilver preferable to crude quicksilver as an adjunct to squill. See Draught with Oxymel of Squill and Muriated Quicksilver.

Bolus with Squill and Opiate Confection.

TAKE of Dried squill, two grains,

Opiate confection, a scruple :

Make into a bolus, to be taken at bed time. In hydropic cases. After

FOX'S FORM.

When squill is given in tolerably large doses, an opiate, says Cullen, may be conveniently employed for directing its operation more certainly to the kidneys. See remark under Draught with Vinegar of Squill.

Bolus with Spanish Fly.

TAKE of Spanish flies, one grain,

Camphor, five grains,

Conserve of hips, a scruple :

H Make

Make into a bolus ; to be taken thrice a day. In mucous obstructions of the urinary passages. Varied from

HARTMANN.

Combined with nitre, or any other neutral salt, instead of camphor, the Spanish fly may be given as above in dropsies ; though the observations of some late writers render it somewhat doubtful, whether the urinary secretion be increased by cantharides. On many occasions they seem to act chiefly as Antispasmodics.

Larger doses, such as a couple of grains or more of the Spanish fly have been ventured upon by some practitioners ; but the safest way, and that which Werlhoff followed, is to begin with a single grain, increasing the dose afterwards, or shortening the intervals of repetition, according to circumstances. Without such precaution, the patient will be liable to be surprised by sudden accessions of distressing symptoms. For further remarks on Cantharides, see Stimulants.

Draught with Tincture of Spanish Fly and Spirit of Nitrous Æther.

TAKE of Tincture of Spanish fly, L. Ph.

Spirit of nitrous æther, L. Ph. each, fifteen drops,
Water,

Water, one ounce,

Syrup of orange peel, half an ounce :

Mix. To be taken every four hours, desisting if symptoms of strangury should come on. For dropsies. Altered from

HARTMANN.

Draught with Tincture of Spanish Fly and Limoniated Kali.

TAKE of Prepared kali, half a dram,

Fresh lemon juice,

Fennel water, each, six drams,

Spirit of nutmeg, two drams,

Syrup of orange peel, a dram,

Tincture of Spanish fly, thirty drops :

Mix, and make into a draught, to be taken night and morning. In dropfical cases. With the substitution of fennel for parsley water, this is from

FOX'S FORM.

The two following prescriptions, though they have been already copied by Lewis into his Dispensatory, are examples of such neat composition, that we cannot refrain from transcribing them here.

Draught with Oxymel of Squill.

TAKE of Oxymel of squill, a dram and a half,

Simple cinnamon water, an ounce,

H 2

Compound

Compound spirit of lavender,
Syrup of orange peel, each, a dram :

Mix. To be taken every night for a length of time.
In dropfical cafes.

MEAD.

Draught with Vinegar of Squill and Limoniated Kali.

TAKE of Lemon juice, six drams,
Prepared kali, half a dram :

Mix, and add of

Cinnamon water, an ounce and a half,
Syrup of orange peel, a dram,
Spirit of peppermint, half an ounce,
Vinegar of squill, a dram and a half.

To be taken twice a day. In the same cafes.

MEAD.

Twenty or thirty drops of the tincture of opium (from which both this author and Willis derived extraordinary benefit in some hydropic instances) may be added to either of these draughts, according to circumstances.

Draught with Oxymel of Squill and Muriated Quicksilver.

TAKE of Oxymel of squill, a dram,
Muriated quicksilver, a quarter of a grain,
Cinnamon

Cinnamon water, an ounce and a half :

Mix. To be taken at bed time, or twice a day.

We need not be concerned, if, by frequent repetition of its use, the mouth should become affected by this composition, or by the Bolus with Squill and Quicksilver ; for Dr. Lind informs us, that he often cured very obstinate dropsies, by exciting a gentle salivation.

We have been of opinion, says Dr. Cullen, when speaking of the union of calomel with squill, that the less purgative preparations of mercury, are better suited to the purpose (viz. of assisting the diuretic operation of that medicine) and we are disposed to judge that the solution of muriated quicksilver, which so often by itself goes to the kidneys, may be more proper than any other.

Draught with Oxymel of Meadow Saffron and Acetated Kali.

TAKE of Acetated kali, a dram,

Spirit of nitrous æther, fifteen drops,

Oxymel of meadow saffron, two drams,

Water, one ounce,

Compound spirit of juniper, L. Ph. half an ounce :

Mix. To be taken twice or thrice a day. Varied from

HARTMANN.

Storck has one very clumsy form, viz. that of a linctus, of prescribing his oxymel, combined however as in this draught, with the acetated kali and spirit of nitrous æther; two additions which seem to promote its operation, but which may not be always required, especially if the intention be to give it to any great quantity. In that case the oxymel may be taken in a cup of tea, or in a draught of some distilled water; beginning with a dram or two twice a day, and gradually increasing the repetitions of the dose, till at length the patient is brought to take as much as an ounce, or even an ounce and a half, in the course of a day.

Mixture with Prepared Kali.

TAKE of The infusion of gentian, ten ounces,
Prepared kali, one dram,
Spirit of juniper, two ounces :

Mix. To be taken at three doses, and repeated daily.
In ascites. With the substitution of infusion of gentian for infusion of wormwood, this prescription is taken from

PRINGLE.

Dr. Blane has a formula of the same kind in the Appendix to his Observations on the Diseases of Seamen.

Mixture

Mixture with Vinegar of Squill and Nitrated Kali.

TAKE of Ammoniacum milk, six ounces,
Nitrated kali, a dram,
Vinegar of squill, six drams,
Compound spirit of juniper, an ounce and a
half:

Mix. Dose, two or three large spoonfuls every three or
four hours. Varied from

VOGLER.

Dr. Bang, in his Diarium, relates many instances
of dropsies removed by the use of ammoniacum
joined with squill, as in this mixture. He pre-
scribes the oxymel instead of the vinegar of squill.
Of the two, however, the last preparation seems to
be best suited to such cases.

Aërated Solution of Kali.

TAKE of Prepared kali, two ounces and a half,
Distilled water, five quarts:

Shake the whole well together, and set it by for twenty-
four hours. Then decant the clear liquor from the sediment
(if there be any) into the middle globe of Nooth's or
Parker's apparatus, and saturate it thoroughly with fixed
air. After it has remained in this situation for forty-eight
hours, draw it off for use, keeping it in pint bottles closely

H 4

corked,

corked, and placed in a cool situation, with their bottoms upward.

Dose, about six or eight ounces, morning, noon, and evening. Against the stone and gravel.

FALCONER.

This is what has been termed the aqua mephitica alkalina; and is undoubtedly the best of all remedies that have yet been tried against the stone. Smaller doses, such as a quarter of a pint only, may be given at first, increasing the quantity afterwards according as the stomach shall bear it. In some cases, a dose twice a day will be as often as is needful, and when taken as a preventive, once a day will be sufficient.

Every ounce measure of this solution contains (if the alkaline salt be good and perfectly soluble) seven grains and a half of kali. Should the solution, when prepared of this strength, prove too irritating, it may be made with a smaller proportion of the salt.

When properly prepared, the alkaline mephitic water is perfectly clear, and rather sparkling, of an acidulous taste, and totally free from that disagreeable impression which alkaline salts make on the tongue and throat.

If

If it should prove cold or flatulent to the stomach, a tea spoonful of rum, gin, or any other spirituous liquor, may be taken with each dose. Hot milk mixed with the solution, in the proportion of about one fourth, has been found to be a very grateful addition, especially in cold weather, tending much to reconcile the medicine to the stomach, without in the least degree impairing its virtues.

Sometimes it is necessary to use opiates with this medicine. Five, ten, twenty, or thirty drops of tincture of opium (or a proportionable quantity of camphorated tincture of opium) may be taken either just before or just after the alkaline solution is swallowed; but the quantity of the opiate must be gradually diminished, and at last totally laid aside, when the pain and other urgent symptoms have either ceased, or so far abated as not to cause any great uneasiness.

Where from want of a proper apparatus, or from other circumstances, the aerated solution of kali cannot be had, the Natron Pills, mentioned at page 94, may be given in its stead. Those pills are a cheap, safe, and efficacious formula, particularly adapted to the poor, who, as Dr. Beddoes justly remarks, are by no means exempted from calculous disorders, but are in a great measure precluded
from

from obtaining relief from the alkaline solution, on account of the expence and other difficulties in procuring it.

Solution of Crystals of Tartar.

TAKE of Cream of tartar, half an ounce,

Water, ten or twelve ounces :

Dissolve. To be given early in the morning. In dropical cases.

HOME,

Who generally began with the above mentioned quantity of the crystals, and exhibited them in the morning, at different times; so that the last dose was taken an hour before breakfast. The medicine was afterwards gradually increased to six drams, and in one case to two ounces, in a day. When an ounce a day is given, and excites purging, one half should be exhibited in the morning, and the other in the evening. Crystals of tartar, he observes, have generally been given by others in the solid form of an electuary; but in such a form, he adds, this salt cannot find fluid in the intestinal canal sufficient for its solution. On the other hand, the quantity of water which is given with it, by Dr. Home's method, increases the diuretic effect of the medicine, and plentiful dilution is now pretty generally.

generally allowed to be a proper practice in hydropic cases. The medicine must be continued until the disease is gone off, and for some days afterwards. Its effects are generally visible in two or three weeks. If not then, few can be persuaded to try it longer. After the cure by this method, the bark, and other Tonics, are to be administered.

Juniper Infusion.

TAKE of Juniper berries, bruised, two ounces,
Aniseeds, two drams,
Boiling water, a pint :

Infuse for two or three hours. Dose, a tea cupful occasionally. In the same cases. See

BANG.

To this infusion it may sometimes be proper to add a couple of ounces of the compound spirit of juniper, and sometimes a dram or two of tincture of squill.

The essential oil of juniper resides, as Dr. Cullen has noticed, chiefly in the seeds of the berries ; so that unless pains are taken, by a strong contusion, to break the seeds, the infusion is an agreeable, but weak impregnation, and consequently of little power as a medicine. Of the inspissated juice or rob, which is seldom to be met with in the shops

now,

now, Dr. Lewis remarks, that it is an elegant preparation: What Dr. Cullen, however, has observed concerning it, is very just, viz. that so much of its essential oil is dissipated by the boiling and evaporation, that it is left in the end with hardly any activity. A syrup made from an infusion of the berries, in a close vessel, might not be an improper substitute to the rob.

Nitrated Infusion of Juniper Berries.

TAKE of Fresh juniper berries, bruised, an ounce and a half,

Infuse in a pint of warm water in a covered vessel. Strain off, and add of

Nitre, one dram,

Inspissated juice of juniper berries, one ounce :

Mix. Dose, two table spoonfuls every two hours. With the omission of half a grain of tartarised antimony, this prescription is taken from

HARTMANN.

Tar Infusion.

GIVE of The tar water, Lew. D. a pint a day, on an empty stomach, at two or four times, viz. night and morning, and about two hours after dinner and breakfast. More may be taken by strong stomachs, such as a quart at least every twenty-four hours. In scorbutic affections.

BERKELEY.

Dr. Cullen asserts, in contradiction to Lewis, that this preparation owes all its medicinal qualities to the acid which it contains; and that the acid obtained by distillation from solid fir, or other woods, shews, when properly diluted with water, every virtue that was ever found in any tar water. By proper rectification and concentration, this acid, he says, may be brought into a small bulk; which being readily portable, is, on occasion of journies, or other circumstances, very convenient. But it is very necessary, he adds, to dilute it largely with water, which it is sufficiently obvious favours its operation very much, in every respect.

Vinous Infusion of Broom and Juniper.

TAKE of Broom tops, an ounce,
Juniper berries, bruised, two ounces,
Prepared kali, two drams,
Rhenish wine, a quart :

Infuse for twenty-four hours. Of the decanted liquor let the patient take a wine glassful three or four times in the day. In dropsies. Varied from

MONRO.

Water is the best menstruum for extracting the virtues of the broom. Hence a watery infusion, or a decoction of the tops (see page 86) are more powerful preparations.

Infusion

Infusion of Foxglove.

TAKE of The dried leaves of foxglove, one dram,
Boiling water, half a pint :

Infuse for four hours. To the strained liquor, add of
Spirit of nutmeg, one ounce :

Mix. Two table spoonfuls to be taken twice a day. If the patient be stronger than usual, or the symptoms very urgent, this dose may be given once in eight hours ; and on the contrary, in many instances, half an ounce (one table spoonful) at a time will be quite sufficient. Eight ounces of the infusion may generally be taken before the nausea commences. In dropfies and asthmas.

WITHERING.

This active medicine demands great judgment and circumspection in those who administer it. The doses, as its author observes, are not to be repeated too quickly ; but sufficient time must be allowed for the effects of each to take place, as it is possible to pour in an injurious quantity of the medicine before any of the signals for forbearance appear. The general direction which he gives is, to stop the exhibition of it as soon as it appears to act either on the kidneys, the stomach, the pulse, or the bowels. It seldom succeeds well if it purges. During the use of it, especially if it should operate strongly, it will be sometimes proper to interpose cordial and tonic medicines.

The

The dried leaves may be likewise given in substance, with the same intention, from one to three grains, twice a day, either by themselves, or united with aromatics. From some cases which have occurred to him, Dr. Withering is disposed to believe that the digitalis may be given in this last mentioned way (viz. in the small doses of two or three grains a day) so as gradually to remove a dropsy, without any other than mild diuretic effects, and without any interruption to its use until the cure be completed.

Decoction of Foxglove.

TAKE of The fresh green leaves of foxglove, four ounces,

Boil from two pints of water to one pint; and to the strained fluid, add of

Vinous spirit, two ounces :

Mix. Dose, one large spoonful early in the morning, and to be repeated every hour, till the patient has taken from three to eight or nine spoonfuls, or till sickness is induced, or some other disagreeable sensations. In cases of dropsy and pulmonary consumption.

DARWIN.

The hydropic fluid, says this author, generally disappeared on the next day, or on the third day, without any repetition of the medicine, and frequently

quently without any apparently increased evacuation ; at other times with vomiting and a large flow of urine, and sometimes with purging stools. To some patients even a larger quantity was given at a time ; but as some of them complained of very great debility during its operation, it was esteemed more prudent to use rather an under dose, than an excessive one. In some, who had been two or three times relieved by the same method in the space of six or ten months, a less quantity was found to succeed : To these half an ounce (one spoonful) of the decoction, mixed with an ounce of peppermint water, or with an ounce of the decoction of the bark, was given twice or thrice a day, for two or three successive days ; and in consumptions, and in scrofulous ulcers, half an ounce of the decoction of digitalis was administered twice a day for many weeks ; and the dose was occasionally increased to six drachms, or the medicine was omitted for a day or two, if it excited nausea, or seemed much to debilitate the patient.

Of these two modes of exhibiting the foxglove, the first seems to be managed the best ; for by employing the dried, instead of the fresh leaves, the strength of the medicine is not so likely to vary ; and by giving the doses at greater intervals, it is more likely to affect the kidneys, and less likely to disorder

disorder the stomach and bowels ; though perhaps where the condition of the patient is equal to such violence, the vomiting and purging (two operations approved of by Sydenham in dropfical cases) which the foxglove, prescribed according to Dr. Darwin's method, is so apt to excite, may sometimes evacuate the watery collections, not only more suddenly, but also more effectually, than can be done by the diuretic plan. That active method, however, is attended with great risk, and is suited only to some constitutions ; but this milder plan is, for the most part, free from such danger, and having other advantages besides, appears to be much more extensively proper and useful. Perhaps, as Sir G. Baker has ingeniously suggested, it has been in consequence of giving this medicine in such quantities as proved emetic, that some have found it to relieve and cure consumptions of the lungs. This suggestion may serve to explain why Dr. Withering, who seldom employed it so freely as to excite vomiting, had such little success with it in the last mentioned cases.

Decoction of Woody Nightshade.

TAKE of The stalks (or twigs) of woody nightshade,
one ounce,

Cut them into small pieces, and bruise ; steep them in
a proper quantity of hot water for half an hour ; boil
I afterwards

afterwards for a minute or two over the fire. To a quart of the strained liquor, add of

Spirit of cinnamon, L. Ph. two ounces.

Dose, a tea cupful thrice a day. In cases of dropfy and humoral asthma. Altered from

QUARIN.

The reason assigned for directing the boiling for so short a time, is, to avoid the nauseous bitterness which the decoction is otherwise apt to acquire. The quantity of the plant directed in the original prescription, is two ounces; but we have thought proper to reduce the proportion to a single ounce only, which comes nearer to the quantity ordered in a dissertation, published under the sanction of Linnæus; but which is still considerably more than what is ordered by Razoux. On the other hand, the decoction prepared by the daughter of a Flemish Surgeon, as stated in the Gazette de Santé, seems to have had as large a proportion of the stalks in it as this of Dr. Quarin's. These striking differences, however, in the doses of the medicine, are very well accounted for by Bergius's remark, that the dried stems are not narcotic, and that the fresh plant is by much the most powerful. The above-mentioned Flemish lady, who had the reputation of possessing a specific for the dropfy, employed, as it is there mentioned, the dried stalks; and we
may

may conclude that the Vienna physician, though he has not expressly said so, did not make use of the twigs in their fresh and succulent state. Besides an ounce of syrup of hyssop, the original prescription contains moreover the same quantity of oxymel of squill; but we have ventured to throw out both, and to direct in their place two ounces of the spirit of cinnamon; for though the oxymel may be supposed, at first, likely to contribute to the diuretic operation of the medicine, yet by causing that which is apt to be nauseating of itself, to sit less easy on the stomach, it seems to be, on further consideration, an improper addition. To obviate this inconvenience, some have mixed liquorice, others milk, with the decoction; but the aromatic spirit appears to us preferable to both.

Decoction of Burdock.

TAKE of Burdock root, two ounces,

Fennel seeds, two drams:

Boil in a pint and a half of water to a pint. Dose, a tea-cupful frequently. Varied from

PHARM. HAMB.

The decoction made as Woodville states, by boiling two ounces of the fresh root in three pints of water to two, is too weak a preparation. An ounce

or two of some aromatic spirit, such as the compound spirit of juniper, may sometimes be an useful addition to this decoction.

Decoction of Seneka,

As given under Expectorants.

This decoction leaves a disagreeable impression in the mouth, and is apt not to sit easy on the stomach. Dr. Lewis found a little madeira most effectual for removing both these inconveniences.

Decoction of Elm Bark, L. Pb.

Dose, a quarter of a pint two or three times in a day. In diseases of the skin.

Tincture of Tobacco.

TAKE of The dried leaves of Virginia tobacco, one ounce,

Proof spirit of wine, one pint :

Digest for four days, and strain. To begin with sixty drops, in a case of ordinary constitution, and with forty drops, in a case of delicate constitution; and to increase the number of drops by five, eight, or ten at a time, till by their obvious effects on the system, the proper dose shall be ascertained. To patients of stronger constitutions,

tions, or who have been accustomed to the use of tobacco, eighty or ninety drops may be given at the first, regulating the future doses according to the effects. The dose to be repeated twice a day, viz. two hours before dinner, and at bed time; it being observed to disagree the most with the stomach in a morning fasting: And such is the difference between morning and night, that almost every patient will require to take one fourth less in the forenoon than in the evening. Some aromatic liquor, such as a little cinnamon water, is a convenient vehicle; but where it happens not to disagree much with the stomach, the medicine may be given in a draught of common water. In cases of dropsy and dysury.

FOWLER.

The author himself, though he gives a variety of formulæ, generally employed the watery infusion. Both this and the tincture which we have preferred as a neater preparation, appear to be pretty much of an equal strength, the proportion of herb being the same in each. The directions, therefore, which relate to the one, are equally applicable to the other.

Tincture of Squill, L. Ph.

Dose, thirty, forty, or fifty drops, in a wine glassful of brandy and water, gin and water, or any other weak aromatic vehicle.

Spirit of Nitrous Æther, L. Ph.

Dose, from thirty or forty drops to a dram, in a glass of gin and water.

Or, it may be given in conjunction with more active Diuretics, as in the Draught at page 98.

Clyster with Turpentine and Nitrated Kali.

TAKE of Juniper berries, bruised, half an ounce,
Boiling water, half a pint :

Infuse for an hour, and add of

Venice turpentine, half an ounce,

Yolk of egg, a sufficient quantity,

Nitrated kali, two drams :

Mix for a clyster. In dropsies.

HARDINGE,

Who directs the juniper berries to be boiled in a pint of water to half a pint, by which treatment most of their essential oil is dissipated. It will often be necessary to add a few drops of tincture of opium, to prevent the clyster from being returned too quickly.

Turpentine

Turpentine Liniment.

TAKE of Olive oil, two ounces,

Oil of turpentine, a dram :

Mix. To be rubbed over the abdomen two or three times in a day. In ascites.

BANG.

In some cases twice as much oil of turpentine may be mixed with the above mentioned quantity of olive oil. In other cases, it may suffice to anoint and rub the belly with the olive oil alone.

Agitation and Concussion of the Body,

In a carriage, on horseback ; by electrical shocks, and by vomiting.

*Emetics.**Most Cathartics.**Certain Diaphoretics.**Certain Astringents, as*

Uva Ursi.

*Pareira Brava.**Certain Stimulants, as*

Mustard,

I 4

Horseradish,

Horseradish,

Arum,

Mezereon,

Turpentine.

Mineral Waters, and especially

The Chalybeate, and

Sulphureous.

G. DIAPHORETICS.

All those medicines which promote the sensible or insensible discharge by the skin, require to be assisted in their operation by the plentiful use of weak, tepid drinks, such as warm water, gruel, tea, or the like. In modern practice, frequent recourse is had to medicines which produce this effect, for the cure of various diseases. Thus they are employed in malignant fevers, in dysenteries, in rheumatisms, in gout, in dropsies, and in venereal affections. On the other hand, owing to the heating qualities of many of them, and on account of the warmth which is applied to the body during the use of all of them, they are found to be hurtful in the inflammatory stages

stages of most fevers, but more particularly of eruptive fevers, such as the measles and small pox : And, in general, the use of them should be premised by some other evacuation, such as bleeding, vomiting, or purging.

Powder with Inspissated Juice of Aconite.

TAKE of The inspissated juice of aconite, or wolf's-bane, Ed. Ph. one grain,

Powdered liquorice root, ten grains :

Mix. To be given twice or thrice in a day. In rheumatic and gouty complaints. Varied from

STORCK.

Perhaps the dried leaves or tincture, mentioned farther on, are preferable to the inspissated juice, the strength of which varies according to the degree of heat to which it has been subjected, and other circumstances.

In some cases only half a grain of the inspissated juice (or of the dried leaves) may be enough to begin with ; whilst in others a grain and a half may be ventured upon at first. Odhelius never prescribes less than two grains of the extract for a dose, which he repeats five or six times in the day ;
and

and Murray relates, that he knew a patient, who, from a misapprehension of the directions, took, without any bad consequence, eight powders at once, each of which contained a grain of the extract. Others have ventured upon much larger doses ; but in the exhibition of a medicine of this nature, it is necessary to proceed with caution. We cannot account for the impunity with which Dr. Stoll administered this remedy in such extraordinary quantities, but on the supposition that the virtues of his extract had been impaired by long keeping, or by some other cause. When given in moderate doses, the use of this medicine may be safely continued for several weeks, or even months.

Junker, Boehmer, Kampf, Herz, and other eminent physicians on the Continent, may be adduced as evidences in favour of its efficacy. During its use, it is proper to interpose a purge now and then.

The diaphoretic operation of aconite, is considerably promoted by joining antimonials with it, as in the following

Powder with Aconite and Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony.

TAKE of The inspissated juice (or dried leaves) of
aconite,

Precipitated

Class I. EVACUANTS. G. DIAPHORETICS. 123

Precipitated sulphur of antimony, each, one grain,

Magnesia, ten grains:

Mix. In arthritic and rheumatic cases. Varied from

VOGLER.

Powder with Guaiacum and Crystals of Tartar.

TAKE of Gum guaiacum, half a dram,

Crystals of tartar, one dram :

Rub together into a powder, to be taken at bed time, with a draught of wine whey or chamomile tea after it. In rheumatic cases.

WEICKARD.

Powder with Guaiacum and Nitrated Kali.

TAKE of Gum guaiacum, half a dram,

Nitrated kali, a scruple :

Mix. To be taken at bed time, with some warm gruel after it. With a varied proportion of the ingredients, this is after the manner of

MONRO.

Both the saline additions in these two last prescriptions, seem to favour the action of the gum-resin, correcting in some measure its heating quality, and along with its sudorific, increasing likewise its laxative effect. Perhaps the nitre, which Dr. Brookesby gave by itself, with so much success,

cess, to procure sweats in acute rheumatisms, is, especially in the last cases, the best adjunct of the two. With regard to the guaiacum, Dr. Cullen holds it to be one of the most valuable of all the diaphoretics that may be employed to excite the general circulation, as it affords a matter which passes more entirely to the extreme vessels, and seems to stimulate the exhalants more in proportion than it does the heart and great arteries. It is on this account, he adds, that it may be justly considered as more effectual than other sudorifics, in the cure of the lues venerea; and he thinks it is upon the same grounds, that it has been found so useful in all cases of rheumatism, and perhaps in those of gout. In this last disease, however, he cautions against the free use of gum guaiacum in any shape, but more particularly when dissolved in spirits.

Powder with Calcined Antimony and Chamomile.

TAKE of Calcined antimony,

Prepared kali, each, ten grains,

Dried chamomile flowers, a scruple :

Rub together into a powder, to be taken every six hours, and to be continued for two or three days. In agues.

MORTON,

Who

Who sometimes found it more efficacious than the Peruvian Bark itself; and Sir G. Baker mentions, that it subdued an obstinate tertian in two instances of the intermittents of 1781 and 1782.

Antimony deflagrated in a white heat with nitre, and afterwardsedulcorated with water (the Antimonium calcinatum of the London New Pharmacopœia) is the Antimonium diaphoreticum of the Old Dispensatories. If the proportion of nitre be sufficiently large, the heat sufficiently strong, and the washing duly performed, the product will be a pure calx of antimony. The previous torrefaction of the antimony, as practised in the Edinburgh formula, seems to be useful. But on account of the small proportion of nitre and less degree of heat to which the mixture is exposed, the Antimonium ustum cum nitro of the Edinburgh New Pharmacopœia, is not likely to afford such a pure calx of antimony as the London preparation.

Antimonial Powder, L. Ph.

Dose, six grains every four or six hours. In inflammatory fevers, rheumatisms, &c.

This preparation seems to be antimony combined with the animal earth, or earth of bones, and is therefore

therefore properly named by the Edinburgh College Antimonium calcareo-phosphoratum. In its composition and effects, it coincides with Dr. James's celebrated Fever Powder.

Some prefer the administration of this powder in the form of pills, making up a dram of it with a little conserve of rose, into twelve pills, and giving one of them every four or six hours. In Dr. Blane's Appendix, there is such a prescription. Like all other antimonials, it is an active remedy, and while it has often, under proper management, done much good, it has, on the other hand, more frequently, from an imprudent use, done irreparable mischief. I have known several instances, says Dr. Monro, where it has been given in putrid ulcerated sore throats, and in low fevers; and it has brought on such a purging, as to hurry the patients to their graves in a short time. He adds, that people ought to give such active antimonial medicines with great caution in low or putrid fevers, or when the strength is already much exhausted.

Compound Powder of Contrayerva, L. Ph.

Dose, a scruple or half a dram every three or four hours. In fevers.

Powder

Powder with Ipecacuanha and Opium.

TAKE of The compound powder of ipecacuanha,
L. Ph. a scruple :

To be given at bed time every other night. In chronic rheumatism.

BLANE.

More moderate doses, such as twelve or fifteen grains, will suffice in some cases; in which it may be proper to continue the medicine every night. It may be likewise employed in the acute rheumatism, and in dysenteries. Dr. Cullen's practice was to give this powder (generally made up into a bolus) in the morning, directing the patient to lie between the blankets in a flannel shirt, and to take frequently, as soon as the sweat began to break out, in small portions, some warm liquid, such as thin gruel, weak sage, or bohea tea; and during the sweating, to take at his ordinary meal-times, some dry toast with weak soup, chicken broth, or beef tea; or if the drinks mentioned did not answer, weak negus, or white wine whey: Keeping the patient in flannel and blankets till the next morning, and not suffering him to go out of doors for the whole day after. By giving the powder in this way, he found it a highly useful remedy.

Powder with Calomel and Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony.

TAKE of Calomel,

Precipitated sulphur of antimony, each, one or two grains :

Mix, for a dose, to be taken night and morning, and to be increased to twice the quantity, according to circumstances. In cutaneous diseases, and venereal affections. See

PLUMMER.

Or, this powder may be made up with gum guaiacum, or extract of gentian, into the form of pills. See Pills with Calomel and Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony. Dr. Plummer at first used three parts of sulphur of antimony and two of calomel; but he afterwards prescribed equal parts, and varied the dose occasionally. Along with this medicine, he generally ordered the patient to take a decoction of guaiacum, or of the woods.

Pills with Calomel.

TAKE of Calomel, ten grains,

Conserve of roses,

Enough to make into ten pills, which are not to be gilded. One to be taken every night, with the Draught with
Wine

Wine of Antimony and Tincture of Opium, at p. 131. If the pain does not abate by the time all the pills are taken, the dose of calomel is to be increased to two grains one night, one the next, and thus alternately. When the pain abates, the anodyne and antimonial which enter into the draught, are to be gradually lessened, or omitted every other night, or wholly dropped. In the sciatica, which generally yields to this process in the space of a few weeks.

FOTHERGILL.

A very egregious error has crept into Elliot's edition of Fothergill's works, where ten drams of calomel are set down in this prescription instead of ten grains.

Pills with Calomel and Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony.

GIVE of The pills of mild muriated quicksilver, Ed. Ph. three grains for a dose, to be repeated twice a day. In the same cases, and with the same regimen as the Powder with Calomel and Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony.

Pills with Opium and Tartarised Antimony.

TAKE of Purified opium, six grains,
Tartarised antimony, three grains,
Conserve of roses, fifteen grains,
Powdered liquorice root, enough to make into
twelve pills :

One to be taken at bed time, or in some cases twice a day. In fevers.

ST. THOS. HOSP.

K

Bolus with Camphor and Antimonial Powder.

TAKE of Camphor,

Antimonial powder (or James's powder) each,
six grains,

Conserve of hips, enough to make into a bolus:

To be taken night and morning, along with balm tea.

In fevers.

FOX'S FORM.

The proportion of camphor in this prescription, seems to be too small to contribute much to the efficacy of the medicine. It may be increased to three times as much in some cases, adding a drop of spirit of wine to make it divisible. It is surprising that Dr. Cullen should refuse a diaphoretic virtue, which physicians in general have so readily accorded, to this concrete. But in so doing, he appears to have been biased by his pre-conceived theory, which it is so difficult to comprehend, and so contrary to observation to admit, concerning the action of this substance on the human body.

The Antimonial Powder should either have had the same title as the Edinburgh College have given it (see page 126) or, it should have been called Antimonium cum cornu cervi ustum, or Antimonium cornu cervi igne commistum. The term Antimonial Powder conveys no idea at all either of the process or of the product.

Bolus

Bolus with Guaiacum and Tartarised Antimony.

TAKE of Gum guaiacum, a scruple,
Tartarised antimony,
Purified opium, each, one grain :

With syrup of saffron make into a bolus. To be given twice a day, in rheumatic and dropical cases. Varied from

HUGH SMITH.

The proportion of guaiacum may be increased according to circumstances. In the original, the quantity of tartarised antimony and opium is too great for the generality of patients. On the other hand, the trifling addition of only four grains of camphor there directed, can contribute little to the efficacy of the medicine, and are therefore here omitted.

Draught with Wine of Antimony and Tincture of Opium.

TAKE of Spear-mint water, an ounce and a half,
Spirit of cinnamon, L. Ph. a dram and a half,
Wine of antimony, thirty drops,
Tincture of opium, twenty-five drops :

Mix ; to be taken at bed time. In the sciatica. With the substitution of the mint water and spirit of cinnamon for the two alexiterial waters, which are expunged from our present pharmacopœia, and with the omission of a dram of syrup, this prescription is taken from

FOTHERGILL.

K 2

An-

Antimonial wine given, in this manner, in conjunction with opium, is a diaphoretic admirably suited to rheumatic cases.

Draught with Guaiacum and Acetated Ammonia.

TAKE of Gum guaiacum (dissolved in a proper quantity of yolk of egg) a scruple,

Water, an ounce and a half,

Water of acetated ammonia, half an ounce :

Mix for a draught, to be taken at bed time, and to be repeated the next day in the morning, or oftner. In rheumatism, after bleeding. Varied from

PRINGLE,

Who, instead of the acetated ammonia, commonly added five grains of salt of hartshorn to this draught. Instead of the yolk of egg, it is by far the best to employ the mucilage of gum arabic ; the use of which, in such instances, is an elegant improvement in modern pharmacy.

The diffusion of guaiacum, in this manner, through a watery medium, is preferred by many to the spirituous solution of it. In imitation of Sir John Pringle, Dr. Cullen used to give such a preparation in chronic rheumatism ; but he never employed it, he says, for a great length of time with a
view

view to prevent fits of the gout, thinking it, for reasons which we shall notice when we come to mention the tincture, a dangerous practice; but when disorders of the stomach, or wandering pains in other parts of the body, could be imputed to what he has termed atonic, or retrocedent gout, he frequently employed it with great advantage.

Draught with Camphor and Acetated Ammonia.

TAKE of The camphorated mixture, L. Ph. an ounce
and a half,

Water of acetated ammonia, L. Ph. half an
ounce,

Wine of antimony, L. Ph. forty drops,

Tincture of opium, L. Ph. twenty drops :

Mix ; to be taken at bed time, or oftener, but then with only half the quantity of tincture. In acute rheumatism.

BLANE.

In calling the saturated solution of ammonia in vinegar, *water* of acetated ammonia, the College have employed a word more than was either necessary or proper. The simple title, acetated ammonia, would have been sufficient, no combination of ammonia with the concentrated acetic acid, being used in medicine. At all events, it should have been called (if such distinction had been necessary) ammonia

K 3

aqueo-

aqueo-acetata or ammonia acetata tenuior, rather than water of acetated ammonia, as this last expression would lead us to suppose, that the preparation was either a solution of acetated ammonia in water, or water abstracted from it by distillation or some other process.

Draught with Camphor and Limoniated Kali.

TAKE of Fresh lemon juice, half an ounce,

Prepared kali, a scruple,

Camphor Mixture, L. Ph. one ounce :

Mix, and make a draught, to be taken thrice a day.

FOX'S FORM.

Draught with Volatile Liquor of Hartshorn.

TAKE of Volatile liquor of hartshorn, fifty drops,

Water, an ounce and a half:

To be taken at bed time, or night and morning. In chronic rheumatism, after other evacuations.

PRINGLE.

Mixture with Antimonial Powder and Acetated Ammonia.

TAKE of Pure water, three ounces,

Water of acetated ammonia, L. Ph. an ounce
and a half,

Antimonial

Antimonial powder, L. Ph. fifteen grains :

Mix ; a third part to be taken three times a day. To drink after it frequently of warm decoction of barley, with two scruples of nitre to every pint. In the acute rheumatism.

BLANE.

Mixture with Inspissated Juice of Elderberry.

TAKE of The inspissated juice of elderberry, an ounce
and a half,

Nitre, a scruple,

Decoction of barley, a pint :

Mix ; three table spoonfuls to be taken every two hours. In fevers. Altered from

COLLIN.

The Mixtura Diaphoretica of the Fulda Dispensatory, consists of six drams of the inspissated juice of elder-berries, dissolved in eight ounces of water, to which are afterwards added half an ounce of water of acetated ammonia, and one ounce of oxymel or acetated honey.

Bergius observes, that the elder-rob is a very serviceable domestic remedy in Sweden, which promotes sweat, at the same time that it has a refrigerant and somewhat laxative operation. If required in large doses, an electuary is the best form.

K 4

Mixture

Mixture with Acetated Honey.

TAKE of Honey,

Vinegar, each, an ounce,

Boiling water, fourteen ounces :

Mix ; to be taken in bed, after the manner of tea or coffee. In febrile affections.

BOERHAAVE.

A little mace is directed in the original prescription ; but as that is an inaccurately expressed addition, we have thought proper to omit it. Two or three spoonfuls of mountain wine may be employed in its place ; which, while it serves to make the medicine sit easier on the stomach, seems likewise to promote its sudorific effects.

Guaiaicum Mixture.

TAKE of Gum guaiacum,

White sugar, each, half an ounce,

Gum arabic, two drams :

Rub them well together, and add of

Any distilled water, nine ounces :

Mix, and make a solution, of which two large spoonfuls are to be taken morning and evening, with a large draught of decoction of barley or gruel afterwards. In arthritic and rheumatic cases.

BERGER.

Dr.

Dr. Bang has a watery solution (as it is termed) of this gum-resin, in the proportion of three drams to six ounces of mint water, of which a large spoonful is ordered to be taken every three hours, in similar cases ; and this method of giving it at frequent repetitions, seems better suited to some cases than Berger's plan of administering it twice, or at least than Dr. Cullen's, of administering it only once a day. He moreover leaves out the sugar, and perhaps not improperly ; since, by means of the mucilage, the gum is sufficiently miscible without it, and any advantage which the sugar may give by making the medicine palatable, is counterbalanced by its tendency to increase its laxative operation : For, though it is desirable in the complaints in which this remedy is employed, that it should keep the belly moderately open ; yet when it passes off too quickly by stool, it is slower and less constant in producing a cure : Accordingly we learn from Dr. Bang's reports, that while in several patients who were cured by its use, the alvine and other excretions were increased ; others, on the contrary, to whom however it proved equally beneficial, did not experience any such effect. In other respects, Berger's method of exhibiting the medicine in a more diluted state, if it does not render it too purgative, is to be preferred ; though a pint of gruel, the quantity he directs to be drunk after each dose, is

more than the sick in general would chuse to take, and more indeed than some stomachs can be made to bear. Besides painful affections of the joints, simular affections of the head, stomach, and other parts, especially when they have appeared to be of a rheumatic or gouty nature, have been also removed by the use of this mixture. And it has, moreover, been lately given with success in dropfical cases, in which it has gradually carried off the water by sweat, urine, and stools. For further remarks on this gum, see Draught with Guaiacum and Acetated Ammonia.

Camphor Mixture, L. Ph.

Dose, three large spoonfuls every three or four hours. In fevers.

Or, the camphor may be given in conjunction with vinegar or lemon juice, as in the Acidulated Camphor Mixture, mentioned under Antiseptics. In the same cases, and in the same doses, may be given the

Musk Mixture, L. Ph.

Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla, L. Ph.

Dose, a quarter of a pint or more, four times in a day. In venereal and rheumatic cases.

In the same cases, and in the same doses, may be given the

Compound Decoction of Guaiacum, Ed. Ph.

This last decoction is also serviceable in various cutaneous diseases.

Decoction of Seneka,
As under Expectorants.

Decoction of Woody Nightshade,
As under Diuretics.

Decoction of Virginia Snake Root,
As under Stimulants.

Wine Whey.

Vinous Infusion of the Blessed Thistle.

TAKE of Blessed thistle, an ounce,

Rhenish wine (rather Madeira) a quart :

Digest the usual time. One or two spoonfuls to be taken in a morning in bed. In rheumatism and gout.

BERGIUS.

Tincture

Tincture of Guaiacum, Ed. Ph.

DOSE, two or three drams. In rheumatic and gouty cases.

Ammoniated Tincture of Guaiacum.

GIVE of The tincture of guaiacum, L. Ph. one or two drams. In the same cases.

These tinctures are commonly given mixed up with mucilage, and a proper quantity of common water, or some of the distilled waters, in the form of draughts or mixtures.

The London College would have done well in admitting, as the Edinburgh College has done, two tinctures or solutions of this gum-resin, viz. a solution in spirit of wine, and a solution in spirit of ammonia. Concerning the last of these preparations, it is remarked by Cullen, that the quantity of guaiacum contained in the largest dose of it that can be given is very trifling, and that it is unsuited to many cases, on account of the heating effects of the ammonia or volatile alkali, in which it is dissolved. With regard to the employment of the tincture of guaiacum, whether made in this way, or with vinous spirit, he thinks it has often done much mischief in the gout ; for though he does not deny

deny that it has prevented the returns of the fit, yet he asserts that it has brought on other diseases, which have carried off the patients.

Tincture of Aconite.

TAKE of The dried leaves of aconite, or wolf's bane,
an ounce,

Rectified spirit of wine, six ounces :

After due digestion, decant. Dose, at first five or ten drops, to be afterwards gradually increased to forty. Suited to the same cases as the Powder with Extract of Aconite.

KÆMPF.

Warm Bathing. Vapour Bath. Dry Bagnio.

The Vapour Bath is used in two ways ; in one of which the whole body is exposed, but in the other only the trunk and extremities, the steams being collected in a sort of box or case, which incloses the patient all but his head. By means of such a contrivance, the warm vapour can be supported for a much longer time, and consequently produces much more beneficial effects. At the same time the steam may be medicated, by boiling in the water from which it arises, different aromatic herbs and drugs. Thus managed, it becomes a
very

very useful remedy, says the editor of Monf. Venel's *Materia Medica*, which is too much neglected in many diseases, as well acute as chronical. This form of bath is much employed in Russia, and begins to come into general use amongst us.

Bathing in the Hot Springs of Bath and Buxton.

Wearing of Flannel next the Skin.

Friction.

Bodily Motion.

Emetics.

Emollients.

Refrigerants.

Stimulants.

Antispasmodics.

Narcotics.

H. EMMENAGOGUES.

The medicines which are mentioned under this order, are especially adapted to those cases of amenorrhæa, which are accompanied with a want of vigour in the circulation, or in which there is that combination of symptoms termed chlorosis: And to those cases, likewise, in which the suppression seems to arise from a spasmodic constriction of the uterine vessels. But where there is much appearance of inflammation or plethora, they will generally be found improper.

Powder of Madder.

TAKE of Powdered madder-root, half a dram :

Give for a dose, three or four times a day.

HOME.

After two days, two scruples may be given; and if this dose should not prove effectual in two or three days, it may be increased to as much as a dram, four times a day.

Out of nineteen cases, this author cured fourteen by the use of this root. According to his account,
it

it does not shew much sensible operation, neither quickening the pulse, nor disordering the stomach and bowels. It succeeded so well with him, that he asserts it to be the strongest and safest emmenagogue with which we are acquainted. But M. Herz, of Berlin, did not derive the like advantages from it, in the experiments which he made with this plant; and Dr. Cullen says, that in all the trials that he made with it, it failed; and that he knew of other practitioners who, after several ineffectual trials with it, entirely deserted its use. The effect which it has of making animals that are fed with it, waste and pine away, has induced some writers to caution against its free use.

Powder with Savin and Borax.

TAKE of Powdered savin leaves,
————— Ginger, each, ten grains,
Borax, fifteen grains:
Mix; to be taken twice a day.

HARTMANN.

Larger doses of savin, such as half a dram or more, have been given in this intention; but it is a violent remedy, and, unless employed in moderate quantities, is capable of producing very distressing symptoms. On this account, though it is
allowed

allowed to shew a powerful determination to the uterus, physicians are backward in recommending its use.

Powder with Savin and Myrrh.

GIVE of The compound powder of myrrh, L. Ph. half a dram twice a day.

Powder with Aloes and Vitriolated Iron, L. Ph.

DOSE, fifteen grains.

Pills with Black Hellebore and Savin.

TAKE of Powdered black hellebore root, four scruples,

Gum myrrh,

Ammoniacal iron,

Extract of savin, each, half a dram :

With syrup of saffron, make into pills, weighing three grains each. Three to be taken three or four times a day. With the omission of a dram of soap, and with a proportionable reduction of the quantity of hellebore and savin, this prescription is taken from

HARTMANN.

This acrid medicine requires some mild, mucilaginous drink, such as the decoction of barley, to be taken with it. It should not be had recourse to,
L till

till the milder emmenagogues have been tried in vain.

Pills with Aloes and Myrrh, L. Pb.

DOSE, fifteen grains night and morning.

Compound Galbanum Pills, L. Pb.

DOSE, the same.

These two compositions mixed together in equal proportions, or in the proportion of two parts of the first to one part of the second, form a medicine of great efficacy against uterine obstructions.

The compound asafœtida pills of the Edinburgh New Pharmacopœia, are a simpler, and perhaps a better preparation than the compound galbanum pills of our Pharmacopœia.

Quicksilver Pills, L. Pb.

DOSE, ten or twelve grains night and morning.

From several trials, Dr. Cullen was convinced, that the continued use of mercury has proved a cure of suppressions of the menses ; but he thinks it is not so proper a remedy in cases of retention. It

was

was long since recommended in such cases by Pitcairn.

Electuary with Rust of Iron.

TAKE of Conserve of sea wormwood, an ounce,
Rust of iron, half an ounce,
Conserve of arum, three drams,
Syrup of orange peel, enough to make into an
electuary.

DOSE, the size of a nutmeg morning and evening.
After the manner of

HUGH SMITH.

Tincture of Black Hellebore, L. Pb.

GIVE a tea spoonful in a draught of warm water, twice
a day.

MEAD.

This remedy, which hardly ever disappointed Dr. Mead's expectations, has not succeeded so well in the hands of other practitioners. Dr. Cullen assures his readers, that in many trials he never found the emmenagogue virtues of this medicine, and that he never met with any practitioners of his country, though often trying it, who had better success in this respect.

Compound Tincture of Savin, L. Ph.

Dose, a dram twice a day.

Compound Tincture of Aloes, L. Ph.

Dose, two drams or a tea spoonful twice or thrice a day.

Vitriolated Tincture of Aloes, Ed. Ph.

Dose, the same as the last.

Instead of being called *Tinctura Aloes Vitriolata*, this preparation should have been termed *Tinctura Aloes cum Æthere Vitriolico*.

Tincture of Ammoniacal Iron, L. Ph.

Dose, forty or fifty drops twice a day.

Clyster with Extract of Savin.

TAKE of The herb chamomile, a handful,
After steeping in a pint of hot water, strain off, and
add of

Extract of savin, a dram.

Half the quantity to be thrown up at a time.

HARTMANN.

*The Electrical Shock applied to the Region of the
Pubes.*

*Pressure upon the external Iliac Artery, by Means of a
Ligature round the Thighs.*

Topical Fomentations.

Pediluvium.

Semicupium.

Emetics.

Cathartics.

Tonics.

Stimulants.

Antispasmodics.

Narcotics.

CLASS II.
EMOLLIENTS.
A. RELAXANTS.

Warm Water, or Tea.

Warm Batbing, both general and topical.

Clysters of Warm Water, or of Decoction of Mallow.

Bread and Milk Poultices, and Fomentations of Mallow.

B. DILUENTS.

Gruel, or Decoction of Oatmeal. Chicken Broth.

Balm Tea.

Decoction of Barley.

Cold Water.

C. DEMULCENTS.

Starch Troches, L. Ph.

One to be dissolved in the mouth at pleasure. In catarrhs, diarrhæas, &c.

Liquorice Troches, L. Ph.

To be used in the same manner, in tickling coughs.

Compound Powder of Gum Tragacanth, L. Ph.

DOSE, one or two tea spoonfuls in balm tea, every now and then. In hectic cases, tickling coughs, strangury, dysentery, and gonorrhæa. See

LEWIS.

Mucilage of Gum Arabic, L. Ph.

Mucilage of Gum Tragacanth, L. Ph.

Mucilage of Quince Seed, L. Ph.

All these mucilages may be given in doses of an ounce, or an ounce and a half.

Mixture with Almond Oil.

TAKE of Almond oil, an ounce,
Gum arabic, half an ounce,
Water, eight ounces :

Mix together, and add of

Syrup of marshmallow, an ounce.

DOSE, a table spoonful three or four times a day.

PHARM. BORUSS.

L 4

Wax

Wax Emulsion.

TAKE of Bees wax, three drams,

Castile soap, one dram,

Water, half an ounce, or an ounce :

Put them into a tin pot, and melt them over the fire, stirring them together with a spatula. After they are perfectly mixed, pour them into a mortar, and gradually add of

Water, a pint and a half,

Syrup of marshmallow, two ounces.

Dose, a tea cupful frequently. In dysenteric cases.
See

MONRO,

Who directs a quart of water to be added ; but a pint and a half appear to be fully sufficient. He observes, that in some cases a little spirit of cinnamon, or any other aromatic, may be added to the emulsion. In the Emulſio cerata of the Fulda Dispensatory, there are six drams of wax to a quart of decoction of mallow.

Almond Milk, L. Ph.

GIVE a tea cupful, or a quarter of a pint, occasionally. In hectic cases, and against heat of urine and strangueries.

Infusion

Infusion of Orchis Root, or Salep.

TAKE of The root of the male orchis, three drams,

Hot water, thirty ounces :

Macerate, and add of

Syrup of the white poppy, three ounces.

DOSE, a cupful frequently. In diarrhæas, dysenteries,
&c.

BANG.

Decoction of Barley, L. Ph.

To be drunk at pleasure, in fevers.

However trivial, says Lewis, medicines of this class may appear to be, they are of greater importance, in the cure of acute diseases, than many more laborious preparations.

Compound Decoction of Barley, L. Ph.

To be taken by cupfuls, in coughs and disorders of the lungs.

Decoction of Hartshorn, L. Ph.

DOSE, a tea cupful, or more, occasionally. In acute diseases attended with a looseness, and where acrimonious humours abound in the primæ viæ.

LEWIS.

Decoction

Decoction with Coltsfoot and Liquorice.

TAKE of Coltsfoot flowers, a handful,

Liquorice root, an ounce :

Boil in a sufficient quantity of water down to a quart.

Strain off, and add of

Tincture of opium, twenty or thirty drops.

A tea cupful to be taken now and then. In tickling coughs. After

HARTMANN.

Clyster with Decoction of Linseed and Poppy.

TAKE of Linseed, two drams,

Poppy-head, one in number :

Boil for a quarter of an hour, in a sufficient quantity of water. With half a pint of the strained liquor, mix half the yolk of an egg, and inject. In tenesmus and abrasions of the intestines.

HARTMANN.

The proportion of linseed may be doubled in many cases. Dr. Blane has a formula for an emollient clyster, which consists of six drams of linseed, boiled for a quarter of an hour in twelve ounces of water.

Clyster

Clyster with Milk and Opium.

TAKE of Warm milk, ten ounces,
Opium, two grains,
Mucilage of gum arabic, an ounce :

Divide into two portions, to be thrown up at intervals.
In the same cases.

HARTMANN.

Clyster with Mutton Broth and Opium.

TAKE of Weak mutton broth, five ounces,
Opium, three grains :

Dissolve and inject. This is both a demulcent and a
nutrient injection.

GRUNER.

There is a formula similar to this in the Pharmacopœia of Guy's Hospital.

Clyster with Orchis Root or Salep.

TAKE of Powdered orchis root or salep, one dram,
White poppy heads, in number, two :

Boil in a proper quantity of milk for a quarter of an
hour. Strain off a pint, and divide into three clysters, to
be thrown up at due intervals. In cases of dysentery, col-
liquative diarrhœa, and where nourishment cannot be
given by the mouth.

HARTMANN.

Starch Clyster, Lew. D.

CLASS III.
A B S O R B E N T S.

Powder with Crabs Claws.

TAKE of Crabs claws, a scruple,
Rhubarb, fifteen grains :

Rub together into a powder. In acidities of the primæ viæ. See

NICOLAI.

Compound Powder of Crabs Claws, L. Pb.

DOSE, a scruple, or half a dram. In diarrhæas.

Compound Powder of Chalk, L. Pb.

DOSE, the same.

Powder with Magnesia and Orange Peel.

TAKE of White magnesia, half an ounce,
Candied orange peel,
Fennel seeds,
White sugar, each, a dram :

Mix together into a powder. Dose, as much as will lie on the point of a knife, four or five times a day. Designed for those who give suck to children that are troubled with gripes.

ROSENSTEIN,

Who says that the mother or nurse may persevere in the use of this powder as long as the child continues to be griped. He knew a person who was obliged to go on taking it night and morning, for eight months successively. Whenever she left it off for a couple of days, the child was again seized with gripes.

Sugar is very generally added to absorbent compositions, both dry and liquid; for the purpose, no doubt, of rendering them more palatable: But when we consider its fermentable nature, we are inclined to doubt the propriety of this practice.

Powder with Magnesia and Cinnamon.

TAKE of Magnesia, six drams,
White sugar, two drams,
Powdered cinnamon, half a dram:

Mix together into an uniform powder. Dose, from five grains to a tea spoonful. For children that are troubled with acidity, flatulence, and gripes.

DISP. FULD.

Powder with Liquorice and Prepared Kali.

TAKE of Powdered liquorice root, a scruple,
Prepared kali, ten grains,
Powdered ginger, five grains:

Mix. Against the heart-burn. After

NICOLAI.

Chalk Troches, L. Ph.

Dissolve one in the mouth occasionally. In the same cases as the last powder.

Magnesia Troches, L. Ph.

To be used in the same manner, and in the same cases ; but often with more advantage than the Chalk Troches, by virtue of their laxative operation.

Draught with Volatile Liquor of Hartshorn.

TAKE of Volatile liquor of hartshorn, twenty drops, '

Water, an ounce :

Mix. After the manner of

PRINGLE.

Chalk Mixture, L. Ph.

Two table spoonfuls to be taken at a time, and repeated according to its effects.

Lime Water, L. Ph.

Dose, a quarter of a pint three or four times a day, in diarrhæas, diabetes, leucorrhæa, and calculous affections. In these last disorders, however, it is not much to be depended upon.

It

It is worthy of notice, that the admixture of a little lime water with milk, makes this article of diet sit easy upon stomachs that cannot otherwise bear it. The proportion should be two or three spoonfuls of the lime water to about ten ounces of milk.

Kali Drops.

TAKE of Prepared kali, one dram,
Distilled water, two ounces :

Diffolve. Dose, from 20 to 100 drops (according to the age of the child) in a glass of water, every morning, for four days : After which the medicine is to be again repeated for four more days ; and so on till relief is obtained. For rickety children.

ROSENSTEIN.

Instead of giving these drops only once a day, it is better to administer half the quantity twice a day, in a little fennel water or decoction of liquorice root.

Bristol Water.

Astringents.

CLASS IV.

REFRIGERANTS.

Powder of Muriated Natron.

TAKE of Muriated natron, or common salt, an ounce :

Give from a tea to a table spoonful for a dose, to be repeated every day, till it stops the hæmorrhage. In splitting of blood.

RUSH.

Powder with Nitrated Kali.

TAKE of Nitre, one ounce,

Crystals of tartar, half an ounce,

Muriated ammonia, two drams :

Mix. Dose, for grown up persons, a tea spoonful every four hours in a glass of cold water. For young persons, the half of that quantity, or still less, according to the age.

DE MONETA.

This medicine is very highly extolled by this author, counsellor and physician in ordinary to the King of Poland, for its salutary effects in coughs and catarrhs ; in which cases his practice has this singularity

singularity in it, that he enjoins, along with venæ-section, the use of cold both internally and externally: cold drink, cold air, cold bath. There is something empirical in this new mode of treatment, especially in what relates to the bathing of the feet in cold water; but as he assures us, that an experience of fourteen years has fully confirmed the safety and advantages of such a practice, it is certainly entitled to the notice of physicians in other countries, and might be properly enough tried, with some limitation, on hospital patients. Great care must be taken that the transition from cold to warm be very gradual.

Draught with Nitrated Kali.

TAKE of Pure water, an ounce,
Nitre, six grains,
Syrup of violet, half an ounce :
Make a draught.

FOX'S FORM.

Nitre, as we have noticed already under the order of Diaphoretics, has been given by some practitioners, and particularly by Dr. Brokelsby, in much larger doses. Sydenham has a draught of this sort, with a dram of sal prunel; but Dr. Cullen has very properly remarked, that in such quantities this neutral salt very often proves uneasy and painful

M

to -

to the stomach, and that it is therefore better to give it in more divided doses.

Draught with Limoniated Kali.

TAKE of Lemon juice, fix drams,
Prepared kali, half a dram,
Cinnamon water, an ounce,
White sugar, a scruple :

Mix.

MEAD.

This succeeds still better if given in the act of effervescence ; which is done by dissolving about a scruple of salt of tartar in eight or ten drams of common water, or any simple distilled water, and mixing with it, at the moment of taking the medicine, a table spoonful of lemon juice, sweetened with a little sugar : Or the effervescence may be made to take place directly in the stomach, by first taking the alkali dissolved in water, and afterwards swallowing down upon it a proper quantity of lemon juice duly sweetened with sugar. In Riverius's work, the proportion of kali to the same quantity of lemon juice, is set down a dram ; but Sir J. Pringle has very properly remarked, that this must be a mistake of the printer.

Mixture

Mixture with Limoniated Kali.

TAKE of Prepared kali, a dram,
Lemon juice, two ounces,
Mint water, six ounces,
White sugar, half an ounce :

Mix. Dose, three large spoonfuls every three or four hours. With increased proportions of lemon juice and mint water, this is from

BANG.

In place of mint water, to which some patients have a dislike, common water, with a small addition of some aromatic spirit, may be substituted, with an ounce of syrup of clove july-flower, black currant, raspberry, or the like, instead of the sugar.

Mixture with Nitrated Kali.

TAKE of Purified nitre, a dram and a half,
Oxymel, or acetated honey, one ounce,
Water, seven ounces :

Mix. Dose, three table spoonfuls every three or four hours. With a reduced proportion of nitre, this is after the manner of the

PHARM. BORUSS.

A dram of nitre to eight ounces of the diluting medium, will generally be found sufficient. In
M 2 place

place of the oxymel, any of the pleasanter syrups may be employed.

Mixture with Nitrated Kali and Inspissated Juice of Currants.

TAKE of Currant jelly, an ounce,
Nitre, half a dram,
Boiling water, a pint and a half.

To be taken by cupfuls, at pleasure.

HARTMANN.

Mixture with Vitriolic Acid.

TAKE of Diluted vitriolic acid, L. Ph. a dram,
Syrup of clove july-flower, an ounce and a half,
Water, one pint :

Mix. Dose, two or three table spoonfuls every three or four hours. After the manner of the

PHARM. GENEV.

In the julapium vitriolatum of the Fulda Dispensatory, there are two drams of (weak) vitriolic acid to eight ounces of the diluting medium; a proportion of acid too great for most stomachs. On the other hand, by doubling the quantity of acid, and adding a little mucilage of gum arabic, the Geneva formula would be improved.

Mixture

Mixture with Vitriolic Acid and Acetated Honey.

TAKE of Water, ten ounces,

Drop into it of

Vitriolic acid, half a dram,

And add of

Oxymel, or acetated honey, two ounces :

Mix. To be given by cupfuls.

DISP. FULD.

Apple Decoction.

TAKE of Pearl barley (previously washed) an ounce
and a half,

Apples, cut into slices, in number three :

Boil in a proper quantity of water for half an hour.

Let there be three pints of strained liquor, of which a tea
cupful made warm, is to be taken every hour. See

HARTMANN.

Gargle with Muriatic Acid.

TAKE of Mucilage of quince seed, half a pint,

Syrup of mulberry, an ounce,

Muriatic acid, thirty drops :

Mix, and make a gargle.

CONNEL.

Gargle with Vitriolic Acid.

TAKE of Decoction of pearl barley, half a pint,

M 3

Rose

Rose honey, an ounce and a half,
Diluted vitriolic acid, enough to make it pleasantly acid.

GUY'S HOSP.

Gargle with Nitrated Kali.

TAKE of Purified nitre, a dram,
Common water, eight ounces,
Dissolve, and add of
Syrup of vinegar, Ed. Ph. an ounce.

DISP. FULD.

For other refrigerant gargles, see Astringents.

Clyster with Nitrated Kali.

TAKE of The decoction of barley, ten ounces,
Nitre, half an ounce,
The white of one egg:
Make into a clyster, to be thrown up twice or thrice a day. In the yellow fever of the hot climates.

LIND.

Though the large intestines, being so much less irritable, are capable of bearing much greater quantities of the same substances than the stomach can, yet the proportion of nitre in this prescription, notwithstanding that it is dissolved in a mucilaginous fluid, is more than will be proper in many instances.

Vinegar Clyster.

TAKE of Vinegar,

Water, each, five or six ounces. Inject.

HERZ.

Collyrium with Vitriolated Argill.

TAKE of Vitriolated argill, or alum, five grains,

Rose water, an ounce :

Dissolve.

CULLEN.

Collyrium with Vitriolated Zinc.

TAKE of Vitriolated zinc, fifteen grains,

Water, half a pint :

Dissolve.

MONRO.

Plenck's aqua ophthalmica vitriolata consists of one dram of vitriolated zinc dissolved in twelve ounces of rose water. Such a strong solution is too rough for most patients.

Alum Cataplasm, L. Pb.

To be spread on lint, and applied to the eye, in inflammations of that part.

M 4

Embrocation

Embrocation with Vinegar and Muriated Ammonia.

TAKE of Common water, six ounces,

Vinegar, half an ounce :

Muriated ammonia, two scruples :

Mix, and dissolve. To be frequently applied to the bruised part.

PHARM. BORUSS.

Smucker's celebrated refrigerant or antiphlogistic epithem, consists of the same ingredients, with the addition of nitre.

Embrocation with Acetated Litharge.

TAKE of The compound water of acetated litharge,

L. Ph. any quantity :

Wet soft linen rag with the same, and apply to the part affected. In inflammations, bruises, burns, &c. This is similar to the vegeto mineral water of

GOULARD.

The old words lithargyrus, cerussa, and minium (which convey no idea of the different states to which the lead has been brought) should have been banished from the New Nomenclature; and the terms calx plumbi semi-vitrea, calx plumbi alba,

alba, and calx plumbi rubra, should have been adopted in their stead.

In some cases the proportion of the acetated litharge may be increased; but it should be remembered, that preparations of lead are not to be used in this way, or in any other form, too freely, since they sometimes induce, as Aikin, Percival, and Sir G. Baker have shown, very disagreeable symptoms, such as spasms, colic, and palsy. Whenever, therefore, as the last mentioned author has judiciously remarked, lead is to be applied to a large surface of the body, and continued for a considerable length of time, caution and circumspection are particularly necessary.

According to some late observations, it appears that vinegar duly diluted with water, produces all the good effects without any of the bad, of the Compound Water of Acetated Litharge, or Goulard Water.

Cataplasme with Acetated Litharge.

TAKE any quantity of crumb of bread, and soften it by boiling it duly with the preceding embrocation of acetated litharge.

Ointment

Ointment of Acetated Cerusse, L. Ph.

The precautions which are mentioned respecting the use of the embrocation of acetated litharge, are equally applicable to both these other preparations; there is, however, this farther remark to be made respecting the ointment, viz. that it is often very incautiously applied to the sore nipples of women who give suck; in consequence of which, infants at the breast have taken in some of it, and been destroyed. Sir G. Baker relates, that twelve infants died at Dartmouth in convulsions, occasioned by an ointment of this kind, applied to the nipples of their nurses. The ointment was sold by a woman, famous for her skill in treating this complaint. It is added, that more children would probably have shared the same fate, had not the cause been accidentally discovered. A person employed in drawing the breast of a woman, whose nipple had been thus anointed, being affected with great sickness and pain in the stomach, the ointment was examined and ascertained.

Ripe, sub-acid Fruits.

Bleeding.

Saline Cathartics.

Certain Astringents.

CLASS V.

ANTISEPTICS.

Powder with Peruvian Bark and Camphor.

TAKE of Powdered Peruvian bark, half a dram,
Camphor (softened with a drop of spirit of wine)
five grains :

Rub together into a powder, to be taken every three
or four hours.

HARTMANN.

The proportion of camphor, which in the original prescription is only three grains, may be doubled, or even tripled, in some cases. The bark, thus associated, acts as M. Laffonne has observed, with more energy and force, whether it be for the purpose of curing fever or gangrene; and this observation Dr. Cullen believes to be well founded.

Powder with Peruvian Bark and Muriated Ammonia.

TAKE of Peruvian bark, two scruples,
Muriated ammonia, one scruple :

Mix.

NICOLAI.

Compositions of this sort are adapted, as we shall have occasion to remark farther on, to scorbutic cases, and to cases of bilious, remitting, and intermitting fevers.

Opium Pills.

TAKE of Purified opium, eight grains :

Divide into eight pills, and give one every three or four hours, taking care to keep the belly open by clysters. In mortification of the toes and feet. See

POTT.

Red port may be advantageously given along with these pills.

It is somewhat strange that Dr. Cullen, who has treated so diffusely of the effects and operation of opium, should have passed unnoticed its uses in these cases. We can account for this important omission no otherwise, than by supposing he was aware it did not accord with his theory on the subject. Of the antiseptic virtues of this drug in malignant fevers, mention will be made under the class of Narcotics.

Electuary with Peruvian Bark and Muriated Ammonia.

TAKE of Powdered Peruvian bark, an ounce,
Muriated ammonia, a dram :

With

With syrup of orange peel, make into an electuary. A dram of rhubarb may be added, if the state of the bowels requires it. In bilious, remitting, and intermitting fevers.

PRINGLE.

Electuary with Peruvian Bark and Conserve of Wormwood.

TAKE of Conserve of sea wormwood,
Peruvian bark, each, half an ounce,
Conserve of arum, three drams,
Syrup of orange peel, enough to make into an electuary.

DOSE, the size of a walnut, or nutmeg, every four hours, with a draught of Pyrmont water after it. In scorbutic blotches and ulcerations, with a tendency to gangrene. Altered from

HARTMANN.

Draught with Acidulated Decoction of Peruvian Bark.

TAKE of The decoction of Peruvian bark, L. Ph. two ounces,
Tincture of Peruvian bark, L. Ph. three drams,
Diluted vitriolic acid, eight or ten drops :
Mix. To be given every two or three hours.

When united, as in this prescription, with an acid, the bark is apt to run off by stool too freely ; to prevent

prevent which, it is often proper to add a few drops of tincture of opium.

Mixture with Muriated Ammonia.

TAKE of Muriated ammonia, two drams,

Water, half a pint,

Syrup of orange peel, an ounce :

Mix. Dose, two or three table spoonfuls occasionally.

See

STOLL.

When the bowels are already pretty open, an equal quantity of tincture of Peruvian bark may be employed instead of the syrup.

Acidulated Camphor Mixture.

TAKE of Camphor, half a dram :

Rub it with a few drops of spirit of wine, and add of

White sugar, three drams,

Lemon juice, two ounces,

Spear-mint water, four ounces :

Mix. Dose, three spoonfuls every three hours. In putrid fevers and gangrene. After the manner of

COLLIN.

The proportion of camphor may be increased, and an opiate added, according to circumstances ;
and

and it may be still farther varied, at the pleasure of the prescriber, by employing equal parts of lemon juice and cinnamon water. Both Lewis and Cullen have noticed the advantages of thus combining camphor with the vegetable acid.

Aërated Water.

Let the patient drink at pleasure of water impregnated or saturated with the aerial acid or fixed air, by any of the well known methods for that purpose.

This is a highly useful drink in cachectic and scorbutic diseases; and in malignant fevers, it is a great improvement upon the potio frigida of the ancients, being far more efficacious than the elementary water alone, in quenching thirst, in resisting putrescency, and in refreshing and invigorating the whole system.

Infusion of Malt.

TAKE of Ground malt, a pint,

Boiling water, three pints :

Stir them well together, and steep in a covered vessel for three or four hours.

DOSE, a cupful every now and then, amounting in the whole to two or three pints a day. In the sea-scurvy.

MACBRIDE.

The wort must be made fresh in this manner every day, and taken for a considerable length of time. If it should purge, a few drops of tincture of opium should be added to each dose.

Decoction of Peruvian Bark, L. Ph.

Dose, a tea cupful or more every three or four hours.

To this decoction it is customary to add a little Tincture of Peruvian Bark, Tincture of Cascarella, Tincture of Snake Root, or some other suitable aromatic.

Decoction with Peruvian Bark and Snake Root.

TAKE of Finely powdered Peruvian bark, three drams :

Boil in sixteen ounces of water down to eight ounces, adding towards the end of the boiling, of

Virginia snake root, bruised, two drams :

Macerate for an hour, and to the strained liquor add of

Spirit of cinnamon, an ounce and a half,

Vinegar (or lemon juice) half an ounce,

White sugar, half an ounce :

Mix. Of this the common dose is four spoonfuls every six hours; if the patient is heated by it, only three: But if he is lower than usual, four spoonfuls may be given once in four hours; diminishing the quantity, or giving it at larger intervals, according to circumstances. In the jail and other malignant fevers. With the substitution of

of spirit of cinnamon and vinegar for the aqua alexiteria spirituosa cum aceto, which is banished from the New Pharmacopœias, this prescription is from

PRINGLE.

In the first edition of this author's work, three drams of the serpentaria were marked down ; but he afterwards found that two were sufficient, and that even this quantity was sometimes to be lessened on account of its heating effects.

Concerning the internal use of bark in these cases, there is an observation of Dr. Cullen's, which deserves to be mentioned, viz. that there are two cases of such epidemic fevers, in which it is either useless or hurtful. The first is, when, after much head-ach, a delirium arises, which is somewhat of the phrenitic kind, increased by taking wine, and is attended with a redness and inflammatory state of the eyes. In all such cases (in which he supposes there is some inflammation of the brain) he found the bark manifestly hurtful. The other case is, when in the advanced state of these fevers, with much delirium, there is much subsultus tendinum, with frequent convulsive twitchings of the limbs. Here he found opium to be the proper remedy ; and that it was commonly necessary to

N

give

give it in considerable quantity. For further observations on Peruvian Bark, see Tonics.

Red Port Wine.

It may be given to the quantity of half a pint (or even more) a day, if it does not increase the delirium. In the advanced stages of the last mentioned fevers.

PRINGLE.

In such cases, wine, judiciously administered, is one of the most powerful medicines in nature; as we shall have an opportunity of remarking more particularly under the class of Stimulants.

Fomentation with Wormwood and Chamomile.

Apply to the affected parts the Decoction for a Fomentation, L. Ph.

Fomentation with Southernwood and Muriated Ammonia.

TAKE of Southernwood tops, two handfuls,
Muriated ammonia, two drams:

Boil in equal parts of vinegar and wine. In a pint of the warm strained liquor dip cloths, and apply them to the mortified part.

HARTMANN.

Fomentation with Peruvian Bark and Rue.

TAKE of Peruvian bark, coarsely powdered, an ounce :

Boil in a proper quantity of water down to fourteen ounces, adding towards the end of the boiling, of

The herb rue, a handful :

After straining off the liquor, add to it of

Brandy, two ounces.

To be used in the same manner and in the same cases as the preceding. Altered from

HARTMANN.

A similar fomentation may be used for spreading cancerous ulcers, with the substitution of an equal quantity of the fresh leaves of hemlock in place of the rue. In that case the brandy may be either omitted or retained, which ever shall seem best to the prescriber.

Fomentation with Camphor and Ammonia.

TAKE of Lime water, a pint,

Camphorated spirit of wine, three ounces,

Water of ammonia, L. Ph. half an ounce :

Mix, and apply frequently, made warm, to the part affected.

HEISTER.

Hemlock Fomentation,

As under Narcotics.

N 2

Carrot

Carrot Poultice.

TAKE any quantity of the fresh roots of carrot, and scrape or grate them into a pulp, adding a little water, if necessary.

To be applied to the part affected, and renewed two or three times a day. In ill-conditioned cancerous ulcers.

SULZER.

Some of our own practitioners, and especially Gibson, have used this application with great advantage; both by itself, and with the addition of hemlock leaves. It lessens the fætor, corrects the discharge, and abates the pain.

Fermenting Cataplasin.

TAKE any quantity of wheat flour, and with the addition of a little honey and water, and some yeast,

Mix into a thin paste, and set by the fire till it begins to ferment; when the whole is to be applied, nearly cold, once a day. In mortifications of the toes and other parts, and in fœtid and foul ulcers.

POWER.

The virtues of this poultice are, as the author observes, entirely owing to the fixed air that is let loose during the act of fermentation; and we suspect that

that the effects of the carrot poultice too, are to be accounted for upon the same principle.

Hemlock Cataplasm,

As under Narcotics.

Gargle with Acidulated Decoction of Peruvian Bark.

TAKE of The decoction of Peruvian bark, L. Ph. seven
ounces,

Tincture of myrrh, six drams,

Diluted vitriolic acid, L. Ph. forty drops:

Mix. In the putrid sore throat,

Gargle with Contrayerva and Tincture of Myrrh.

TAKE of The compound decoction of barley, L. Ph.
twelve ounces,

And add to it during the boiling, of

Contrayerva root, bruised, half an ounce:

With the strained liquor, mix of

White wine vinegar, two ounces,

Tincture of myrrh, an ounce,

Best honey, six drams:

Make into a gargle. Against the putrid sore throat.

FOTHERGILL.

As the parts about the gullet, says this author,
are frequently so much affected as to render it

N 3

painful,

painful, or impracticable, for the sick themselves to make use of a gargle so freely as they ought ; it should be ordered, that a few spoonfuls of this liquor, made somewhat warm, should be very often injected into the fauces with a small syringe ; and especially before the patient swallows any thing, in order to wash off as much as possible the putrid fordes adhering to the ulcers, and prevent it from passing into the stomach and bowels. In young subjects this method is the more necessary, as they do not always know how to manage a gargle to any purpose, did the soreness of the parts permit them to do it. The same experienced physician further remarks, that, as so much depends, in the cure of the putrid sore throat, upon the frequent use of gargles, or rather injections, a strict attention to this affair can scarcely be too strongly enjoined to those who have the care of the sick committed to them ; since an assiduous repetition of these lotions not only promotes a discharge from the glands of the throat, which is probably of great use, but retards the progress of the ulcers, by washing off the putrefactive corroding virus, preventing thereby a large train of very dangerous symptoms.—For other Antiseptic Gargles, see Refrigerants.

Fomenting

Fomenting the Throat with Steams from a boiling Mixture of Vinegar, Myrrh, and Honey, by Means of an inverted Funnel.

In the putrid or ulcerated sore throat.

WALL,

Who says that this application can scarcely be used too frequently, care being only taken that the steam be of a due degree of heat. He thinks it much more efficacious than any gargarism or injection. Besides this, it is also less offensive to the taste, on which account young persons are not so averse to its use; nay, oftentimes grow fond of it, when they have experienced its good effects on their throats. The steam is also very easily and effectually applied to the affected parts; whereas it is sometimes difficult, if not impossible, for the sick to use a gargle. In such cases, it is true, the gargle may, as Dr. Fothergill directs, be injected by means of a syringe; but Dr. Wall considers the vapour as the most efficacious application. These steams are deemed to be further useful by medicating the air which the patient inspires.

Clyster with Peruvian Bark.

TAKE of Powdered Peruvian bark, one dram :

N 4

Mix

Mix with a small quantity of warm milk, and inject, morning and evening, or oftener. For children in the small pox of a bad kind, after previously unloading the great guts by a laxative injection.

MONRO, Senior.

As few children can be prevailed upon to take the bark by the mouth in any form, there is, as this author has observed, often a necessity of using it in this way. If the clysters are retained too short a time, he recommends some syrup of poppies to be added: But for this purpose, a few drops of tincture of opium are a better addition; and this mode of exhibiting the medicine is still farther improved, by employing, as Dr. Lind recommends, the extract instead of the powder, as we shall have occasion to notice under the class of Tonics, where further remarks on the use of these injections, will be introduced. In some cases, the quantity of powder ordered in this prescription, may be doubled. The proportion of milk is not expressed; but it should not exceed three or four ounces, otherwise it will be likely to be returned too soon.

Clyster of Aerated Water.

TAKE of Water impregnated with the aerial acid or fixed air, ten or twelve ounces, and inject.

Dr.

Dr. Priestley, though no physician, first suggested the use of the aerial acid in this way, which was tried by Mr. Hey, Surgeon, at Leeds ; and the recovery of a patient from an alarming putrid fever, when the stools were become black, hot, and very fetid, was so circumstanced, he observes, that it is not improbable but that it might be owing, in some measure, to these clysters. It is added, that Dr. Warren, of Taunton, administered fixed air in the same manner, with the most happy effect. Larger quantities, such as a pint, may be employed if thought proper.

Vinegar Clyster,

As under Refrigerants.

Certain Saline Cathartics, as

Crystals of Tartar,

Tamarinds, &c.

Diaphoretics.

Demulcents.

Refrigerants,

Especially the acids, both vegetable and mineral. But with regard to the use of these, as Antiseptics, it is proper to remark, that some caution is necessary

fary, as they are apt to increase the discharge by stool to a dangerous degree, if given too freely.

Acid and Acescent Fruits, such as Currants, Grapes, Oranges, &c.

Astringents.

Bitters. See Tonics.

Stimulants.

Narcotics.

Cleansing, fumigating, and ventilating the Apartments of the Sick.

CLASS VI.

ASTRINGENTS.

SOME eminent physicians, and particularly Dr. Heberden, have doubted whether the internal employment of astringents be of any service in stopping hæmorrhages, except those of the primæ viæ: But from the well known power which many of the medicines of this class possess, in preventing the recurrence of a paroxysm of intermittent fever, very soon after they have been taken into the stomach, and before it can be supposed they have entered the circulation, Dr. Cullen is induced to abide by the old and common opinion of their use, seeing it not difficult to conceive, that their action may be communicated, by means of the nervous system, from the stomach to the remotest parts of the body. Many instances of internal bleedings, that have ceased on the exhibition of Astringents, incline us to look upon this explanation of their action as just.

In

In general, the remedies of this class are employed with most success for restraining immoderate discharges, and especially those of the alimentary canal; but it is proper to notice, that there are some evacuations of that kind, such as dysentery, in the early stages of which they are manifestly hurtful. They should, moreover, be administered with caution in all evacuations that appear to be critical. It is to be further remarked, that the long continued use of these medicines is apt to bring on obstructions, which should be guarded against, by the occasional interposition of proper evacuants.

Powder with Oak Bark.

TAKE of Powdered oak bark, half a dram,
Dried chamomile flowers, a scruple :

Rub together. To be taken every two or three hours, during the intermissions of the fever. In agues.

CULLEN.

Powder of Willow Bark,

As under Tonics.

Powder of Uva Ursi.

TAKE of The powdered leaves of uva ursi, half a dram,
Give twice, thrice, or four times a day. In calculous cases.

DE HAEN.

In some cases the dose of the powder may be increased to two scruples, or a dram. If a fluid form is preferred, this medicine may be given either in decoction or infusion. The last is the least unpleasant, and may be prepared by steeping two drams of the leaves in a pint of boiling water. Dose, a tea cupful thrice a day. Like most of the once boasted lithontriptics, this has fallen into much discredit amongst us; and the Aerated Solution of Kali, at page 103, and Natron Pills, at page 94, are now almost the only medicines which the physicians of this country think in any sense entitled to the appellation of solvents of the stone.

Powder with Vitriolated Argill and Kino.

GIVE of The compound powder of alum, Ed. Ph. fifteen grains, every two or three hours. In hæmorrhages from the lungs and uterus.

In these cases, alum is given by some practitioners in much smaller doses, since in large quantities it irritates the stomach, so as to be rejected by vomiting, and what, as Dr. Cullen observes, is more extraordinary, so as to operate as a purgative. His practice was to begin with five grains, increasing the dose to a scruple, several times in a day. But in very urgent cases, a scruple, or even half a dram, of this styptic powder may be given at once.

Compound

Compound Powder of Chalk, L. Ph.

GIVE half a dram for a dose. In diarrhæas.

Compound Powder of Chalk with Opium, L. Ph.

DOSE, a scruple.

Pills with Vitriolated Argill.

TAKE of Extract of Peruvian bark, two drams,

Alum, one dram :

Make into thirty-six pills, of which four are to be taken twice or thrice a day.

FOX'S FORM.

Hartmann has a prescription consisting of these ingredients, in the same proportions, with the admixture, however, of a little opium, which is an useful addition, in pulmonary and uterine hæmorrhages ; cases to which these pills are especially adapted.

Pill with Acetated Cerusse.

TAKE of Acetated cerusse, half a grain,

Rose conserve, four grains,

Tincture of opium, two drops :

Make into a pill, to be taken every four hours. In hæmorrhages from the lungs, uterus, and nose.

REYNOLDS.

The dose of the acetated cerusse may be gradually increased to a grain and a half; adding at the same time two or three drops more of the tincture of opium: And to some patients a grain of this preparation of lead, or even a grain and a half, may be given at first; but it is better to begin with the smallest quantity, and to increase it afterwards according to its effects. Contrary to what might be expected, it did not disorder the bowels of any of those to whom it was given; though the use of it in some of them was continued every six hours for the space of a week. The patients were not observed to be more costive, or, if costive, not more difficult to be purged, than those have been who have taken other restraining medicines with opium.

Bolus with Vitriolated Argill.

TAKE of Alum,

Extract of Peruvian bark,

Nutmeg, grated, each, ten grains:

With syrup make into a bolus, to be given in intermittent fevers.

GRUNER.

Boerhaave's astringent powder for agues, consists of alum and nutmeg (in larger proportions than in this bolus) with the addition of Armenian-bole.

Dr. Cullen observes, that though in some instances he found this remedy prevent the coming on of a paroxysm, yet the alum and nutmeg disagreeing with the stomach, he did not repeat them, having more agreeable and more certain medicines at hand. Lewis, who has likewise copied this composition, remarks, that it may be taken twice a day with success, in violent uterine hæmorrhages, and other immoderate secretions. Dr. Percival has given alum with success in obstinate colics, in doses from ten to twenty grains, mixed with an equal proportion of sugar; or, combined with gum arabic or spermaceti (manna better) or with opiate confection. Fifteen grains of alum, given every fourth, fifth, or sixth hour, he found, for the most part, to prove gently aperient; and when the symptoms were not severe, the second or third dose seldom failed to mitigate the pain, and sometimes entirely removed it.

Electuary with Pomegranate Flowers.

TAKE of Conserve of roses, an ounce,
Pomegranate flowers, thirty grains,
French bole, one dram,
Rust of iron, a scruple :

With a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange peel, make into an electuary. Dose, the size of a chestnut, three or four times a day. Altered from

GAUBIUS.

Electuary with Catechu and Opium.

GIVE of The electuary of catechu, Ed. Ph. the size of a nutmeg, every four or six hours. In alvine fluxes.

Electuary with Peruvian Bark and Vitriolated Argill.

TAKE of Finely powdered Peruvian bark, an ounce and a half,

Roch alum, half an ounce,

Syrup of lemon juice, enough to make into an electuary :

Of which the size of a walnut may be taken thrice a day.

In hæmorrhages, and in diabetes and fluor albus.

ED. HOSPIT.

Linctus with Gum Kino.

TAKE of Gum kino, one dram,

Gum arabic, half a dram,

Syrup of white poppy, enough to make into a linctus.

DOSE, a tea spoonful occasionally. For children in obstinate purgings. Varied from

HARTMANN.

The distempers in which the gum-refin kino, according to Dr. Fothergill, seems to promise advantage, are, in particular, habitual diarrhæas, fluor
O albus,

albus, immoderate menstrual discharges ; and, in general, all such diseases as proceed from laxity and acrimony. To many of these cases it becomes still better adapted, by being combined with vitriolated argill, as in the Compound Powder of Alum, Ed. Ph. ; a preparation which we have already noticed, and which Dr. Cullen found to be one of the most powerful Astringents he ever employed.

Electuary with Rose Conserve and Conserve of Sloes.

TAKE of The conserve of the red rose, an ounce,
Conserve of the sloe, half an ounce,
Armenian bole, a dram,
Tincture of opium, forty drops :

With syrup of lemon juice, make into an electuary.

Dose, a tea spoonful frequently. In spitting of blood, in the advanced stage of dysentery, &c. Varied from

HARTMANN.

Solution of Vitriolated Zinc.

TAKE of Vitriolated zinc, twelve grains,
Pure water, three ounces :

Dissolve. Two table spoonfuls to be taken three times a day. In intermittents.

BLANE.

Obstinate agues, so common in the West Indies, have yielded to this medicine, after the Peruvian bark has failed. The flowers of zinc, made into pills and given to the quantity of two grains thrice a day, have likewise produced the same good effects. In such moderate doses, that preparation neither disorders the stomach nor bowels; but if increased to three or four grains at a time, it is apt to occasion sickness, and ruffle the stomach. The vitriolated zinc, however, being milder in its operation, may be given, as in this solution, in larger doses, without the inconveniencies just now mentioned; and therefore it is to be preferred.

Mixture with Extract of Logwood.

TAKE of Extract of logwood, three drams:

Dissolve in Spirit of cinnamon, an ounce and a half,

And add of

Water, seven ounces,

Tincture of catechu, two drams:

Mix. Of this the patient is to take two spoonfuls once in four or five hours. In the third stage of dysentery.

PRINGLE.

Sometimes an opiate may be given at bed time, during the use of this mixture; to which a few drops of tincture of opium may also be added at the pleasure of the prescriber.

O 2

Blanc

Blane has a similar formula, with a smaller proportion of the extract.

Mixture with Infusion of the Rose and Extract of Peruvian Bark.

TAKE of Extract of Peruvian bark, two drams,
Infusion of the rose, seven ounces,
Styptic tincture, one ounce :

Mix. Four spoonfuls to be taken twice a day.

FOX'S FORM.

The dose here prescribed may be more than some stomachs will bear. To such patients, three spoonfuls only may be given at a time, repeating the same every three or four hours.

Mixture with Infusion of the Rose and Tincture of Opium.

TAKE of Infusion of the rose, a pint,
Tincture of opium, twelve drops :

Mix. To be drunk at pleasure. Against spitting of blood.

HUGH SMITH.

By adding, after the manner of Hartmann, a dram of catechu to this quantity of the rose infusion,
we

we obtain a useful medicine in cases of diarrhæa, and likewise in the advanced stages of dysentery.

Mixture with Extract of Peruvian Bark and Vitriolated Argill.

TAKE of Extract of Peruvian bark, half an ounce,
Alum, or vitriolated argill, two scruples,
Cinnamon water, seven ounces,
Syrup of quinces, one ounce :

Mix. Two large spoonfuls to be taken every other hour. In the malignant small pox, accompanied with petechiæ and hæmorrhages.

WALL.

Instead of the syrup of quinces, which is seldom kept in the shops, syrup of the black currant, of lemon juice, or of orange peel, may be employed ; and a few drops of tincture of opium will often prove an useful addition.

Mixture with Tincture of Catechu.

TAKE of Cinnamon water, six ounces,

Tincture of catechu, one ounce :

Mix. Dose, three spoonfuls every four hours. Forty or fifty drops of tincture of opium may be added occasionally. See

MONRO.

Infusion of Catechu, Ed. Ph.

DOSE, two or three large spoonfuls every two or three hours.

Alum Whey.

TAKE of Cow's milk, boiling hot, a pint,
Powdered alum, a dram and a half, or two
drams :

Boil together till the milk curdles ; then strain off the whey. To be given by cupfuls. In diabetes, &c.

DISP. FULD.

Decoction of Hartshorn, L. Ph.

As under Demulcents.

In diarrhæas, and in the advanced stages of dysentery, this decoction was frequently prescribed by Sydenham.

Decoction of Tormentil.

TAKE of Powdered tormentil root, an ounce and a half,
Water, three pints :

Boil down to a quart, adding towards the end of the boiling, of

Cinnamon, a dram :

Strain, and add of

Any pleasant syrup, an ounce.

DOSE,

Dose, a tea cupful four or five times a day.

LEWIS.

Decoction with Rose Leaves and Pomegranate Flowers.

TAKE of Dried red rose leaves,

Balaustines, or pomegranate flowers,

Pomegranate rind,

Cinnamon, each, a dram :

Boil in a pint of cow's milk, adding little by little, during the boiling, a pint of water, and keeping it on the fire till the whole is reduced to a pint. Then strain off and sweeten with a little sugar. To be taken at repeated draughts in the course of a day. In the colliquative diarrhæa, accompanying hectic fever.

MEAD.

This, as its author remarks, is both an astringent and a nutritive medicine.

Decoction with Peruvian Bark and Orchis Root.

TAKE of Peruvian bark, ten drams :

Boil for an hour, and add of

Salep, or orchis root, a dram :

Boil for a quarter of an hour. To fourteen ounces of the strained liquor, add of

Syrup of red poppy, enough to make it palatable.

Two large spoonfuls to be taken every hour. In the advanced stage of dysentery.

QUARIN.

This prescription is faulty in as much as regards the length and repetition of the boiling, whereby the virtues of the bark are much impaired. In other respects, the association of salep with the Peruvian drug, yields a form of medicine well adapted to give relief in many kinds of alvine fluxes: And, generally, in all those cases where the bark runs off by the bowels too quickly, such mucilaginous substances prove very useful additions; accordingly it was the practice of Sir John Pringle to join gum arabic with it when it had that effect.

Decoction of Pareira-Brava.

TAKE of Pareira-brava, an ounce,

Liquorice root, half an ounce :

Boil in a proper quantity of water, and strain off a quart ;
to which add of

Syrup of marsh-mallow, an ounce :

Mix. Dose, two tea cupfuls every three hours. In nephritic and calculous complaints. With half the quantity of liquorice instead of fennel root, this is taken from

HARTMANN.

This plant is seldom prescribed by British practitioners, who (perhaps with reason) have little faith in its reputed lithontriptic virtues.

Vinous

Vinous Infusion of Sage.

TAKE of Fresh sage leaves, an ounce and a half,
Red wine, fourteen ounces :

After standing together in a cold infusion for a proper length of time, boil them up at last in a covered vessel, and strain off.

DOSE, two table spoonfuls at bed time. In nocturnal sweats, proceeding from a laxity of the solids, in which cases it is termed a specific by

HARTMANN.

A warm infusion in a covered vessel, seems preferable to the boiling, a process in which the volatile parts of the herb are in a great measure lost. According to Van Swieten, from whom Hartmann seems to have taken this prescription, this plant is likewise useful in restraining the too long continued and weakening flow of milk from the breasts of nurses, after the children are weaned. This observation, says Dr. Cullen, seems to be supported by the analogy of mint, which has been said to have the power of diminishing the secretion of milk both in women and in cows.

Ointment with Calcined Zinc.

TAKE of Fresh butter, three drams,
Calcined zinc, half a dram :

Mix.

Mix them well together. Varied from the

DISP. FULD.

In the original there are two parts of calcined zinc to six of butter ; but this is too large a proportion of the metallic calx. We have followed the example of the Ed. Pharm. in taking only one part of the calx to six of the greasy medium.

Ointment with Vitriolated Zinc.

TAKE of Fresh butter, two drams,

White vitriol, one scruple :

Mix. To be introduced, to the size of a pea, into the inner corner of the eye. In catarrhal defluxions of the eye from relaxation.

KLEIN.

In the same cases, and in the same manner, may be prescribed the

Ointment of Tutty, L. Ph.

With this, and also with the two preceding ointments, may be occasionally mixed a small proportion of camphor, as is done in the *Camphorated Ointment of Tutty, Lew. D.*

Ointment with Galls.

TAKE of Powdered galls, one dram,

Ointment of hog's lard, one ounce :

Mix. To be applied to the anus in hæmorrhoidal affections.

CULLEN.

Cataplasm with Crab-Apples.

TAKE of Crab-apples, any number :

Boil them with a sufficient quantity of red wine to a pulp, to be spread upon some linen-rag, and applied repeatedly to the anus. Against the blind piles.

LANGE.

Fomentation with Oak Bark.

TAKE of Oak leaves, a handful,

Oak bark, an ounce :

When chopped and bruised, boil in a proper quantity of water for half an hour ; and strain off a pint. It may be rendered more active, according to circumstances, by the addition of some spirit of wine or brandy.

HARTMANN.

This decoction would be rendered more simple, as well as more efficacious, by omitting the leaves, and employing a little more of the bark in their place.

Fomentation

Fomentation with Oak Bark and Pomegranate.

TAKE of Oak bark, two ounces :

Boil in two quarts of water down to a single quart, adding towards the end, of

Pomegranate rind, bruised, an ounce,

Red rose leaves,

Pomegranate flowers, each, two handfuls ;

And lastly, of

Red wine, half a pint.

Strain off for a fomentation, to be applied, by means of flannel cloths, to the part affected two hours before getting up in the morning, and again at night after going to bed, till the complaint is removed. In the procedentia uteri.

SYDENHAM.

This formula is too compound. The pomegranate rind or flowers taken separately, in increased proportions, would answer the end of both ; and perhaps the virtues of the decoction would not be much diminished if the rose leaves were omitted.

Collyrium with Calcined Zinc.

TAKE of Rose water, two ounces,

Calcined zinc, six grains,

Tutty, four grains :

Mix.

HARTMANN.

Collyrium with Vitriolated Zinc.

As under Refrigerants.

Collyrium with Vitriolated Argill.

As under Refrigerants.

Collyrium with Acetated Cerusse.

TAKE of Acetated cerusse, six grains,

Rose water, six ounces :

Mix. Varied from

REUSS. DISP.

Instead of acetated cerusse, the term plumbum acetatum, should (in the New Pharmacopœias) have been applied to this saline preparation of lead.

A small quantity of camphorated spirit of wine, frequently proves an useful addition to these collyria.

Collutory with Bistort.

TAKE of Bistort root, sliced, half an ounce,

Red rose leaves, a handful :

Boil for a little while in a sufficient quantity of red wine. To a pint and a half of the strained liquor, add of

Tincture of gum-lac,

Syrup of red roses, each, one ounce,

Diluted

Diluted vitriolic acid, enough to give it a pleasant tartness :

Mix. Proper where the teeth are loose, with spungy bleeding gums. With the substitution of vitriolic acid for a dram of nitre, this is from

HARTMANN.

Equal parts of the tincture of catechu and tincture of myrrh, may be employed in place of the tincture of lac, which is a preparation of the Swedish pharmacopœia, that is seldom used in this country.

Gargle with Oak Bark and Vitriolated Argill.

TAKE of Oak bark, an ounce :

Boil in a pint and a half of water down to a pint. Strain off, and add of

Alum, half a dram,

Brandy, two ounces :

Mix. Against relaxations and swellings of the uvula and tonsils, to which some people are liable on slight applications of cold.

CULLEN.

Gargle with Infusion of Roses and Vitriolated Argill.

TAKE of Infusion of red roses, a pint and a half,

Alum, two drams,

Honey of roses, an ounce :

Mix.

HARTMANN.

Clyster with Pomegranate and Electuary of Catechu.

TAKE of Pomegranate rind, half an ounce,

Red rose leaves, two pugils :

Boil in a sufficient quantity of milk. In half a pint of the strained liquor, dissolve of

Electuary of catechu, half an ounce :

Mix for a clyster. In diarrhæas which accompany fevers. With the substitution of electuary of catechu for diascordium, this prescription is taken from

SYDENHAM.

Clyster with Lime Water and Electuary of Catechu.

TAKE of Lime water, ten ounces,

Electuary of catechu, Ed. Ph. half an ounce :

Mix. Of this only one half is to be injected at a time.

See

LEWIS.

In the same cases may be used the

Starch Clyster, Lew. D.

Injection with Muriated Quicksilver.

TAKE of Muriated quicksilver, two grains,

Rose water, eight ounces :

Dissolve. For an injection. In gonorrhæas.

HUNTER,

Who remarks that an injection of only half this strength may be used, where it is not intended to cure the disease at once ; and that if, even in that proportion, it should give considerable pain in its application, or occasion a great increase of pain in making water, it should be further diluted. This is commonly called an irritating or stimulating injection ; but its proper place is amongst the Astringents.

Injection with Vitriolated Zinc.

TAKE of Vitriolated zinc, half a dram,
Distilled water, sixteen ounces :
Dissolve, for an injection. In the same cases.

BELL.

To these injections may be occasionally added a little gum arabic and opium. Ten or twelve drops of water of acetated litharge to half a pint of the injection, are also recommended as an useful addition, in some cases.

Of all astringent injections which he has used in gonorrhæas, Mr. Bell has found none prove so powerful as vitriolated zinc dissolved in water. In the quantity of a grain and a half to an ounce of water, it seldom creates much irritation, and does
not

not often fail in the first stage of clap, in which alone, he says, injections of any kind prove materially useful.

Injection with Acetated Cerusse.

TAKE of Acetated cerusse,

Gum arabic, each, one dram,

Rose water, half a pint :

Mix for an injection. In gonorrhæa. With the omission of a dram of calomel, this is from

FOX'S FORM.

Injections, as Mr. John Hunter observes, being only temporary applications, it becomes necessary to use them often, especially in cases where they are found to be of service ; they should therefore be applied as often as convenient, perhaps every hour. But this must be regulated by the effects of the injection ; for if it prove irritating, it will not be proper to use it so often, as it may be productive of bad consequences. The same author further observes, that astringent injections, like this, should for the most part be used towards the end of the disease, when it has become mild, and the parts begin to itch : But this should be according to circumstances ; and if the disease begin mildly, they may be used at the very beginning ; for by gradually
P lessening

lessening the discharge without increasing the inflammation, the cure is completed, and the continuation of the discharge, called gleet, is prevented. It is still further to be remarked, however, that if injections of this kind are made too strong, they have an irritating quality, which in some measure destroys their astringency, and instead of lessening, makes them increase the discharge. It is in this way that they sometimes do great harm, causing the inflammation to spread, and thereby inducing swellings of the testicles, suppressions of urine, and abscesses in the perinæum. For these reasons, a good deal of caution is required in the use of them; and it will often be proper to employ a smaller proportion of the metallic salt than is set down in the prescription above. Thus, for very irritable subjects, a scruple of the acetated cerusse to the same quantity of the distilled water will be found sufficient.

In the first stage of gonorrhœa, says Mr. Bell, injections of the astringent kind may be used with safety and advantage, from the very commencement of the discharge, as well as at any period of the disease, whatever the degree of inflammation may be. Instead of increasing the inflammation, they tend, when of a proper strength, to lessen it; they relieve more immediately than any other remedy,

medy, the ardor urinæ; and they commonly lessen or remove the discharge in a very short space of time. There is only one symptom which, in this stage of clap, precludes their immediate use, viz. pain and swelling of one or both testicles; during the continuance of this symptom, they commonly do harm, and therefore ought not to be advised; for by stopping the discharge from the urethra, they deprive us of one of the most effectual remedies for a swelled testicle.

Mr. Bell coincides with Mr. J. Hunter respecting the frequent application of injections, viz. seven, eight, or ten times a day; by which the cure, instead of being protracted for several weeks, is often completed in as many days.

On laying aside injections, even after the running has entirely disappeared, and when therefore a cure is supposed to be obtained, the discharge often returns with equal severity as at first, either from excess in wine, or over exertion in bodily exercise. In such circumstances the injections must be again employed, and used with as much frequency as before, care being taken not to leave them off till some time after the running has again disappeared.

Epithem of Vitriolated Zinc.

TAKE of Vitriolated zinc, half a dram,

Water, an ounce and a half :

Dissolve. Tents or pledgets dipped in this solution, are to be put up the nostrils. In bleedings from the nose.

HARTMANN.

Epithem of Cold Water.

Dip folded cloths in cold water, in which some nitrated kali has been dissolved, and apply them often in the course of the day to the nape and both sides of the neck. In the same cases as the last.

SYDENHAM.

Epithem of Decoction of Peruvian Bark.

Steep a callico shirt in a strong decoction of Peruvian bark, and after it is well dried, let it be put upon the patient, and be renewed daily. Against colliquative sweats, in phthisis pulmonalis.

PERCIVAL.

*Bristol Waters.**Certain Demulcents.**Absorbents.**Refrigerants.**Tonics.**Narcotics.*

CLASS VII.

TONICS.

AMONGST the medicines of this class, the Peruvian bark stands the first ; and as a tonic, it is more extensively and more successfully employed than any other article in the materia medica. Thus it is the grand remedy in intermitting and remitting fevers, concerning its administration in which we shall make some remarks farther on. Nor is it less serviceable in the convalescent state after all fevers. In the same manner, it is of great use in various painful and periodical complaints, such as head-achs, hysterical, rheumatic, and gouty affections ; in many convulsive disorders, such as epilepsy, St. Vitus's dance, &c. as will be more particularly noticed under the class of Antispasmodics ; in most cachectic diseases, such as dropfy, scurvy, scrophula, and rickets : And lastly, it is given with advantage in cases of old ulcers, to produce good matter, and bring on an healing disposition.

Powder of Peruvian Bark.

TAKE of Powdered Peruvian bark, one dram :

To be given every two hours, in the intervals between the fits, in a draught of milk, washing the mouth afterwards with some of the same fluid. In agues.

LIND.

Larger doses, such as a dram and a half, or even two drams, may be ordered every hour, in urgent cases, and where from the kind of intermittent, such as quotidians and double tertians, the intervals between the fits are short. The stomach, in this respect, is the best guide ; and as much as it will bear may, in general, be given with propriety : For as Torti, and others, have inculcated, the larger the dose, and the quicker the repetitions of it, the greater is the power of the medicine in stopping the paroxysms, and the less of it is found to be taken in the end. Whereas it has been observed, that when given in small doses, and at long intervals, though the sum of the whole quantity taken has been much more considerable, yet it has not produced the desired effect.

The whole quantity necessary for putting a stop to the fits, varies according to the kind of intermittent,

tent, to the season of the year in which it happens, to the period of the disease in which the remedy is applied, and to the quality of the remedy itself, the powder being not always equally good. In general, however, less than two ounces seldom suffices, and more is often required. For covering the taste of it, to which some people have an almost invincible dislike, sweet mucilaginous liquids are found to answer best. Lewis recommends the infusion of liquorice root; but for this purpose we have found, with Dr. Lind, milk to answer best. The powder must be swallowed immediately after it is mixed with it, otherwise the flavour of the bark will be imparted to the milk.

It is now generally agreed upon amongst those that have had most experience in such kinds of fevers, that the earlier the bark is given in intermittents, the better. Accordingly the present improved practice does not admit of losing time, as was formerly done, in the employment of a course of preparatory medicines, and in waiting till the disease has gone through several periods: All the preparation which is now judged necessary, is to cleanse the first passages by an emetic and purge, and then recourse is immediately had to the Peruvian febrifuge; or, at most, if there should be a redundancy of bile, with appearances of obstruction in the liver, small

doses of calomel are used, and sometimes continued so as to excite a gentle salivation: But where the patients are very weak, and the fits are very violent, as often happens in the hot climates, neither the yellowness of the skin, nor an obstructed liver, should intimidate the practitioner from immediately prescribing the bark; since, as Dr. Cleghorn has judiciously remarked, this medicine is even under such circumstances of the greatest use, as it averts sudden death, and gains time to join with it other means towards completing a cure; and, upon the whole, he ventures to affirm, that more bad consequences ensue from giving it too late than too soon. On these occasions, where the general state of the patient will not allow of administering evacuates by themselves; and yet where some particular symptoms indicate their use, they may be given in conjunction with the bark, of which sort of formulæ several examples will be noticed farther on.

Although, in very urgent cases, some practitioners have ventured to administer the bark whilst the fever has been present; yet they all agree that the proper time for giving it, is during the intermission. They are not, however, equally agreed, whether it is best to throw it in immediately at the end of the hot fit, or just before the expected coming on of the next cold fit. Dr. Cullen, seeing that
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the effects of this medicine on the human body are not very durable, directs, after the manner of the Roman Schedule, the exhibition of it in large doses as near as possible to the times of accession; and such, too, was in many instances the practice of Torti:—Other physicians, on the contrary, such as Morton formerly, and Werlhof latterly, have found it generally answer best to employ it immediately as the hot fit goes off, persisting in its use during the whole time of intermission, and until the cold fit comes on. This was the way also in which the celebrated empiric Talbor used to administer the bark. † By this method a larger quantity of the drug may be thrown into the body, and thus the recurrence of the paroxysms, and especially a relapse, seems to be more effectually prevented. Which soever method is adopted, it will generally be proper to continue the medicine (but in smaller doses, and with longer intervals of repetition) for some time after the removal of the fits, in order to prevent a relapse. To make it sit easy on the stomach, and to prevent it from passing off too quickly by stool, it is often necessary to join aromatics and opiates with it; of which compositions examples will be met with farther on.

As the Peruvian bark is a remedy which is now universally employed for the cure of agues, and as
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its success in these cases depends so much upon the proper administration of it, we judged it would be of use, to the younger part of the profession, at least, to collect under one view, the principal circumstances that require to be attended to. The importance of the subject will sufficiently justify us, we trust, for having transgressed on this occasion our usual limits.

Many of the preceding remarks will equally apply to remitting fevers ; and we must not forget to add, that, where it can be procured genuine (though we are sorry to observe that a spurious kind is now too commonly sold) the red Peruvian bark, being, as Dr. Saunders has shewn, so much stronger, and more certain in its effects, is to be preferred, on all occasions, to the pale or quilled, as the common sort is called. This last, however, may have its virtues considerably improved by trituration with a little magnesia ; by which means it is made to yield but little in efficacy to the red kind.

Powder with Peruvian Bark and Vitriolated Magnesia.

TAKE of Peruvian bark, half an ounce,

Vitriolated magnesia, six drams,

Rub together, and divide into four equal parts, of which one is to be taken every two hours. In intermittents,

mittents, when the patient is strong enough to bear purging.

CLEGHORN.

The effect of this medicine, as its author remarks, is, that the next fit is mitigated, and an intermission commonly ensues, in which the bark without the purgative must be repeated to finish the cure.

Where from a redundancy of bile or obstructions of the viscera, a loose state of the bowels is required during the use of the bark, the association of this neutral salt, or of muriated ammonia with it (as in the Powder with Peruvian Bark and Muriated Ammonia, under Antiseptics, page 171) is found to be useful. Crystals of tartar may be united with it in the same manner. But in consequence of the commendations bestowed upon it by Boerhaave, the muriated ammonia is preferred for this purpose by many practitioners, and especially by those who live on the Continent. Mead used to add to the bark with this intention, a little rhubarb; so as to procure, as long as it seemed necessary, a couple of stools, at least, every day. In some cases, it is found better to join some of the warmer cathartics, and especially the aloetic, with it; such as the Powder with Aloes and Canella, L. Ph. which may be mixed with the Peruvian drug, in the proportion
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of about a couple of drams to an ounce. It is proper, however, to remark, as Rosenstein has done, that these cathartic admixtures should not be used too freely, as the bark of itself is apt to purge: And on no occasions should this evacuating method of giving this remedy be followed up long, since it otherwise only serves to weaken the patient, and to rob the Peruvian antidote of its due effect.

Powder with Peruvian Bark and Snake Root.

TAKE of Peruvian bark, one dram,
Virginia snake root, half a dram,
Vitriolated iron, ten grains:

Rub together and divide into three doses; one to be taken twice or thrice a day.

NICOLAI.

Dr. Lysons derived great advantage in the treatment of intermittents, from a combination of the Peruvian bark with the Virginia snake root, in the same proportions. By employing the bark in larger, and the other two ingredients in smaller quantities, this composition may be made applicable to a greater number of cases.

Powder with Peruvian Bark and Cloves.

TAKE of Peruvian bark,
Crystals of tartar, each, an ounce;

Cloves,

Cloves, powdered, in number, thirty :

Mix. Dose, a dram and a half every third hour.

PETRIE.

This, says Dr. Petrie, in a letter to Sir G. Baker, is what is called the Dutch remedy for an ague. In the hospital at Lincoln, several patients were cured by it of those obstinate intermittents that prevailed so much in the year 1781 ; in which, however, like all the other remedies then tried, it also frequently failed.

Powder with Peruvian Bark and Cascarilla.

TAKE of Peruvian bark, a scruple,

• Powdered cascarilla, ten grains :

Mix. To be taken twice a day. In weakness of the stomach. With reversed proportions, this is from

HARTMANN.

In the commentaries of the Academy of Sciences at Bologna, there are some observations which shew the advantage of such a combination of the bark in the cure of remitting and intermitting fevers ; and Dr. Bang of Copenhagen remarks, that when too great a looseness happens in the last mentioned cases, during the use of the Peruvian bark, it may be subdued by joining cascarilla with it ; but in a smaller quantity

quantity than that above stated, viz. in the proportion of an eighth part only. For this purpose, however, we should prefer a few drops of laudanum.

Powder with Peruvian Bark and Vitriolated Zinc.

TAKE of Powdered Peruvian bark, a dram,
Vitriolated zinc, half a grain :

Mix. To be taken every third hour. In intermittents.

FOX'S FORM.

Powder of Willow Bark.

TAKE of Powdered willow bark, two scruples :

Give for a dose every four hours between the fits of agues.

STONE.

It may be employed in larger doses, such as a dram. The favourable account given by the Rev. Mr. Stone of the efficacy of this bark, has been since confirmed by two foreign physicians, Gunz and Cloßius. Dr. Cullen, whose experiments were made with the *salix petandra*, from his few trials, thinks that it may be in some cases an effectual remedy. He adds, that from its sensible qualities he is persuaded that it is a valuable medicine, and as promising a substitute for the Peruvian bark as any
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he has known to be offered. In many of those cases in which it is unequal to the cure by itself, it is rendered successful by the small addition of a fifth part of the Peruvian drug ; a circumstance that may be turned to a great saving of expence in hospital and military practice.

Powder of Angustura Bark.

TAKE of Powdered Angustura bark, fifteen grains :

To be given three times a day, or oftener.

This bark, which has but very lately been imported into this country, and which takes its name from the place in South America whence the Spaniards bring it, has been employed with great success by some British practitioners in the West Indies, in all those cases in which we are accustomed to employ the Peruvian bark, over which it has these advantages, that a smaller quantity of it will produce the same effect, that it does not cause that disagreeable sense of weight and fulness in the stomach, which the other so frequently occasions, and that it does not induce costiveness, but, on the contrary, keeps the belly gently open.

Soon after this account was sent over, it was tried in London ; and from some observations that have been

been published by Mr. Brande, it appears to be a powerful and promising remedy in those disorders, especially when a warm and penetrating tonic is required : Accordingly it has been given with such great success in diarrhæas, that it is almost considered as a specific in those cases. The dose, in substance, is from ten to twenty grains. In larger quantities it does not seem to agree, or indeed to act, so well. Moderate doses sit easy on the stomach, and give rather a grateful sensation of warmth. It has been remarked, however, that in one or two instances of delicate habits, twenty grains of the powder have produced some nausea. If the form of a decoction be preferred, it may be prepared by boiling three or four drams of the bark in a pint of water. The dose of the decoction is two or three large spoonfuls.

Powder of Columbo Root.

TAKE of Powdered columbo root, one scruple :

To be given every three or four hours in pepper mint-water. In diarrhæas.

PERCIVAL.

Twice, or even thrice, as much may be given for a dose in urgent cases ; and in bilious fevers an equal quantity of vitriolated kali may be combined with it. The disorders in which this root has been found

found peculiarly useful, are cholera morbus, diarrhæa, bilious colic, bilious fevers, languor of the stomach, habitual vomiting, and that kind of nausea and vomiting which are occasioned by pregnancy. Dr. Percival adds, that as his experiments shew that the columbo root does not belong to the class of heating bitters; it may be used with propriety and advantage in the phthisis pulmonalis, and in hectic cases, to correct acrimony and strengthen the organs of digestion. It does not, like the Peruvian bark, prove oppressive to the stomach, or excite a diarrhæa in the last mentioned disorders; but agrees very well with a milk diet, as it abates flatulency, and is indisposed to acidity. This remedy has been employed with equal success, in bilious cases, by some French practitioners, and in particular by Mr. Chaptal, of Montpellier, and Mr. Bertrand de la Gresse, of Caylus.

Powder with Simarouba.

TAKE of Powdered Simarouba bark, a dram and a half,
Tincture of opium, three drops:

Mix, and divide into four doses; to be given at the intervals of three hours. In fluxes.

HARTMANN,

Who directs this powder to be divided into six portions; but as the quantity then given would be

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too

too small to be of much avail, we have ventured to order it for four takings only : And even as much as a third part of it has been given at once by some practitioners ; but in such doses, it is apt to disagree with the stomach ; to prevent which effect, a little opium is usually joined with it. The quantity of laudanum, however, in this prescription, is rather insignificant. To answer the above intention, at least twice as many drops will be commonly required. This bark is improper in the beginning of fluxes, and should only be employed in their advanced stages. From its efficacy in restraining the immoderate discharges in dysentery, menorrhagia, and leucorrhœa (in which two last cases it has been administered with success in the Charity Hospital at Paris) it has been generally ranked amongst the Astringents ; to which, however, the chemical experiments of Bergius and Murray shew that it does not properly belong. The decoction, which will be noticed farther on, is the form in which it is usually given. While Dr. Cullen says that the virtues ascribed to this remedy, have not been confirmed by his experience, or that of the practitioners of his country ; Dr. Wright, physician, in Jamaica, where the tree grows, and author of the best account of the same, writes that his own experience, and that of many living friends, are convincing proofs to him of the efficacy of this medicine ; and he is

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therefore

therefore induced to hope that the Simarouba bark will soon come into more general use.

Powder of Ammoniacal Iron.

TAKE of Ammoniacal iron (ens veneris) five grains :

Give in a convenient vehicle every day for a fortnight, interposing every fourth day an equal dose of rhubarb. The patient to go without medicine the next fortnight, and then to resume the same course again ; and so on alternately till a cure or amendment takes place. In rickets.

ZEVIANI.

Or, he mixes the ammoniacal iron (ens veneris) and rhubarb together, as in the following prescription :

Powder with Ammoniacal Iron.

TAKE of Ammoniacal iron (ens veneris) five grains,
Rhubarb, two grains :

Mix.

ZEVIANI.

This author condemns a milk diet in these cases. He thinks that the above powder owes its efficacy more to the ammoniacal salt than to the iron ; an opinion in which few, we presume, will be ready to join.

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In other respects, the remedy itself, long since recommended by Boyle, undoubtedly possesses considerable efficacy; and as a similar method of treatment has been adopted, in such cases, with the greatest success by Dr. Strack, a physician in Germany, there is every encouragement for giving it a general trial. The last mentioned author directs an equal quantity of iron-filings, in place of the ammoniacal iron, to be rubbed together with as much rhubarb, and ten grains of sugar, and given morning and evening; or only once a day, if it should happen to occasion too much looseness.

Powder with Chamomile Flowers and Myrrh.

TAKE of Chamomile flowers,

Myrrh, each, a scruple;

Prepared kali, ten grains:

Mix; to be given every six hours. With the omission of the alum, this is after the manner of

MEAD.

These ingredients, in a less proportion, thrown into the form of a draught, by neutralizing the kali, and afterwards diluting it sufficiently, were employed, as Sir G. Baker relates, with great advantage, where the bark was nauseated, in many cases of the obstinate agues of 1781 and 1782; and it was observable,

servable, he adds, that stomachs which had before rejected the bark, were well reconciled to it after the use of this medicine for a few days. Where much reliance, however, is placed upon the myrrh for the cure of these fevers, it must be prescribed in considerably larger doses. Dr. Donald Monro informs us, that Dr. Armstrong ordered a dram of it in powder, to prevent the fit of an intermittent; and Dr. Heberden, by giving as much as two drams of the same gum-resin just before the time of the expected fit, entirely relieved a patient from an ague, which for a long time had resisted the power of the bark, though taken in very large quantities.

Pills of Ammoniated Copper.

GIVE of The copper pills, Ed. Ph. one, twice a day at first, increasing the dose afterwards to three or four, or as many as the stomach will bear. In epileptic cases. After

CULLEN,

By whom this medicine was first introduced into the practice of this country. He considers such a combination of copper as a milder preparation than the combination of it with an acid. The dose, he says, is at first half a grain twice a day, increasing the same by degrees to what the stomach will bear. He found it commonly more manageable than vi-

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triated

triolated copper ; and in many instances he carried the dose to five grains, and in some still further. In many instances it proved a cure of epilepsy ; but in many others it entirely failed. When, in the course of a month, it shewed no good effects, he desisted from its further use, suspecting that large quantities of copper introduced, may, like lead, prove hurtful to the body ; and, therefore, in cases of periodical epilepsy, after giving the medicine constantly during one interval, if the disease still continued, he afterwards gave it only for some days before an expected accession ; and in this manner he had success. The ammoniated copper has been likewise administered with great advantage in a case of dysphagia, and in several instances of chorea.

Pills with Calcined Zinc.

TAKE of Calcined zinc, two scruples,

Conserve of hips, enough to make twenty-four pills.

Dose, one or two night and morning.

PHARM. GENEV.

In the employment of the calx, or, as it is commonly called *flowers*, of zinc, the physicians on the Continent have been more successful than those of our own country. According to their reports, these calces

calces are not only serviceable in epilepsy, but likewise in several other spasmodic disorders, such as hysteria, chorea, hooping-cough. Amongst our own practitioners, Dr. Percival recommends the use of them in consumptions, asthma, and other affections of the lungs. The ordinary dose is from one to ten or twelve grains; though Dr. Donald Monro says that he has seen them often given to the quantity of twenty, and even thirty grains. Dr. Cullen relates that, in remote parts of Scotland, where the flores zinci were not to be had, he frequently prescribed the vitriolum album; and in some cases with as good effect. He observes in another part of his work, that camphor may be combined with these metallic flowers with great advantage. Dr. Odier, of Geneva, found it useful to administer them in conjunction with the ammoniated copper of the preceding prescription. From what Messrs. Hellot and Meglin have observed, and from what happened to a patient who took this medicine under the care of Dr. Percival (who suspects that it sometimes contains a mixture of arsenic, which indeed does enter into some of the blende ores) it is at least doubtful whether it has not some deleterious quality; and therefore we should be cautious of employing it for much length of time, or in large doses. For very young subjects, Dr. Gaubius's method of giving

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these

these calces in the form of a powder, rubbed together with a lump of sugar, may be most convenient.

Pills with Steel-filings.

TAKE of Steel-filings, eight grains,

Extract of chamomile, enough to make three pills :

To be taken early in the morning, and repeated at five o'clock in the afternoon, for thirty days, with a draught of some bitter wine or infusion after them. In hysteria and hypochondriasis. With the substitution of extract of chamomile for the extract of wormwood, which is not now kept in the shops, this prescription is from

SYDENHAM.

The rust of iron is now generally preferred to the filings. The dose of either is the same. Of the former, Dr. Cullen observes, that he has always found the stomach bear it better than any other preparation of this metal. He used to begin with five grains, increasing the dose afterwards to as much as the stomach would easily bear. He has been told that it has been given to the amount of six drams a day ; but in his own practice he hardly ever found any patient that could bear the third part of that quantity without much sickness. He thinks the stomach bears it better when joined with an aromatic. As neither this nor the filings can be

made up readily into pills, it will be better in general to throw them, as indeed the author of the *Processus integri* suggests, into the form of a bolus; or what will be still more convenient, that of an electuary.

Pills with Extract of Peruvian Bark and Vitriolated Iron.

TAKE of Hard extract of Peruvian bark, a dram,
Vitriolated iron, ten grains,
Oil of cinnamon, five drops :

With balsam of Peru make into twenty pills. One or two to be taken twice a day. In a lax state of the fibres, and in debilities of the nervous system.

LEWIS.

If the Peruvian balsam should be thought too irritating, syrup of orange peel may be used in its place. Werlhof has a simpler form of this kind, viz. the vitriolated iron made up into pills, with extract of wormwood : In this way he gave the salt of iron to the quantity of six grains in a morning, and ten grains at night.

Pills with Extract of Gentian.

TAKE of Extract of gentian, a dram,
———— Peruvian bark, half a dram,
Aloetic powder, L. Ph. a scruple :

With

With elixir of aloes make into twenty pills. Two to be taken thrice a day, about an hour before meals. Altered from

LEWIS.

Bolus with Conserve of Wormwood.

TAKE of Conserve of wormwood, a dram,

Candied orange peel, two scruples :

Make into a bolus, to be taken in a morning, in weakness of the stomach, with loss of appetite.

HARTMANN.

Bolus with Ammoniacal Iron.

TAKE of Ammoniacal iron,

Muriated ammonia, each, eight grains ;

Rust of iron, three grains,

Extract of gentian, ten grains :

Make into a bolus, to be taken twice a day. In agues. With the omission of four grains of myrrh, and a proportionate augmentation of the quantity of extract, this is from

LIND.

Bolus with Chamomile Flowers and Vitriolated Argill.

TAKE of Chamomile flowers, half a dram,

Alum, or vitriolated argill,

Myrrh, each, five grains :

Syrup.

Syrup of orange peel enough to make into a bolus. To be taken thrice a day. In agues.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSP.

Bolus with Vitriolated Argill and Peruvian Bark,

As under Astringents.

Electuary with Conserve of Wormwood.

TAKE of Conserve of wormwood, one ounce,

Powdered canella alba, half an ounce :

With syrup of orange peel make into an electuary.

Dose, size of a nutmeg thrice a day. Varied from

HARTMANN.

Electuary with Peruvian Bark and Chamomile Flowers.

TAKE of Peruvian bark,

Chamomile flowers, each, an ounce,

Powdered ginger, two scruples :

With a sufficient quantity of syrup make into an electuary.

Dose, about a dram (or the size of a nutmeg) thrice a day. In convalescency from acute diseases.

BLANE,

Who remarks that three drams of the rust of iron may be occasionally added. Hoffman's favourite

rite electuary is pretty much the same as this, with the ingredients, however, in different proportions.

Electuary with Peruvian Bark and Ammoniacal Iron.

TAKE of Finely powdered Peruvian bark, an ounce,
Gentian root,
Ammoniacal iron, each, a dram :

With equal parts of oxymel of squill and syrup of orange-peel, make into a soft electuary.

DOSE, two drams (or a tea-spoonful) every three hours.
In dropfy, accompanied with lurking intermitten fever.
See

QUARIN.

Electuary with Peruvian Bark and Snake-root.

TAKE of Peruvian bark, six drams,
Virginia snake-root, two drams :

With syrup of orange-peel make into a soft electuary.

DOSE, one dram morning and evening. In epileptic and hysterical disorders. With the substitution of the above syrup for that of piony, which is no longer kept in the shops, this is from

FULLER.

Two drams may be given for a dose in most cases.

Electuary

Electuary with Peruvian Bark and Sassafras.

TAKE of Finely powdered Peruvian bark, an ounce
and a half,

Powdered bark of sassafras-root, half an ounce :

Simple syrup enough to make into an electuary.

DOSE, the quantity of a large nutmeg twice a day. In
leprous and scorbutic cases.

T. HEBERDEN.

*Draught with Decoction of Peruvian Bark and
Tincture of Guaiacum.*

TAKE of Decoction of Peruvian bark, two ounces,

Tincture of guaiacum, L. Ph.

Syrup of saffron, each, a dram :

Mix. To be taken every six or eight hours. In
chronic rheumatism.

HUGH SMITH.

This prescription is copied into the London Practice of Physic, with the addition of a scruple of the gum guaiacum : which, however, is exceptionable, inasmuch as it renders the composition thick and heavy, and is liable to make it pass off too quickly by the bowels. A little mucilage should be added to make the tincture mix properly with the decoction.

*Draught with Tincture of Peruvian Bark and
Limoniated Kali.*

TAKE of Fresh lemon juice, half an ounce,

Prepared

Prepared kali, a scruple,
Cinnamon water, an ounce,
Tincture of Peruvian bark, two drams,
Syrup of orange peel, one dram :

Mix. To be taken every six hours.

FOX'S FORM.

Draught with Peruvian Bark and Myrrh.

TAKE of Peruvian bark, a dram,
Any simple distilled water, two ounces,
Tincture of myrrh, a dram :

Mix.

LIND.

Where a lighter form of this medicine is required, the Draught with Acidulated Decoction of Peruvian Bark, as mentioned farther on, may be employed in place of this.

Draught with Infusion of Gentian and Wine of Iron.

TAKE of The compound infusion of gentian, an ounce
and a half,

Wine of iron, three drams,

Compound spirit of lavender, one dram :

Mix for a draught. To be taken at eleven in the morning, and five in the afternoon. In want of appetite from relaxation of the stomach.

HUGH SMITH.

The original prescription has half an ounce of the wine of iron, which, however, is more than will sit easy on most stomachs. In the London Practice of Physic, there is a formula of this kind, with only two drams of the chalybeate; and that quantity is quite enough for an ordinary dose.

Draught with Acidulated Decoction of Peruvian Bark.

TAKE of Decoction of Peruvian bark, two ounces,
Tincture of Peruvian bark, two drams,
Diluted vitriolic acid, as many drops as shall
render it pleasantly tart :

Mix. To be taken daily at noon, and in the evening.

In place of the Tincture of Peruvian Bark, an equal quantity of Tincture of Gentian, Tincture of Orange Peel, Tincture of Cascarilla, or the like, may be added.

Draught with Myrrh and Iron.

TAKE of Myrrh, twenty grains,
Prepared kali, fifteen grains,
Vitriolated iron, seven grains,
Simple cinnamon water, an ounce and a half :

Mix. In hectic and hysterical cases. After the manner of

GRIFFITH.

From considering this prescription, it is evident, says Dr. Donald Monro, that it consists of myrrh joined to vitriolated kali, and some calx of iron ; for the kali unites with the vitriolic acid of the vitriolated iron, and precipitates the iron. It would be a more elegant method, he adds, of prescribing this medicine, to order so much vitriolated kali, and so much rubigo or limatura ferri, in place of the vitriolated iron and kali. Dr. Percival relates the case of a young lady, affected with pulmonic complaints which threatened a phthisis, whom he cured by the use of myrrh without the chalybeate. He gave it in the dose of twelve grains, every six hours, dissolved in a saline effervescent draught.

Solution of Vitriolated Zinc,

As under Astringents.

Mixture with Acidulated Infusion of Gentian.

TAKE of The compound infusion of gentian, half a pint,
Spirit of cinnamon, one ounce,
Diluted vitriolic acid, fifteen or twenty drops :

Mix. Three spoonfuls to be taken an hour or two before and after dinner. With the substitution of an ounce of spirit of cinnamon for two ounces of compound chamomile flower-water, this is from

FOX'S FORM.

Infusion

Infusion of Peruvian Bark.

TAKE of Peruvian bark, in fine powder, an ounce,
Water, eight ounces :

Macerate without heat for twelve hours.

Dose of the clear liquor, two or three ounces.

LEWIS.

Both in his Dispensatory, and in his Experimental History, the time of maceration first assigned by this author, was twenty-four hours ; but later experiments, as he observes in a note afterwards, shewed that it might be diminished to twelve hours, and even still further reduced, without any injury to the medicine : For, a mixture of one part of bark and eight of water, being filtered after standing for one hour, the liquor appeared, from every test, to be very nearly, if not fully, as strong as those which had stood two, four, eight, twelve, twenty-four hours. By doubling the proportion of bark and making use of agitation, or what is perhaps still better, trituration, a strong infusion may be obtained in a very few minutes. But this last method of preparing the medicine, is by much too expensive for general use ; and occasions a waste of the drug, which need not be incurred where time can be allowed. It may be noticed here, however, for the

R

benefit

benefit of apothecaries, that the powder which remains after these macerations, still retains, as Dr. Percival has remarked, a considerable degree of strength, and may be afterwards applied to other useful purposes. Instead of common water, lime-water, and water impregnated with the aerial acid, may be employed with great advantage for extracting, by cold infusion, the virtues of the bark. The latter especially seems to make it sit easier on the stomach, and to contribute at the same time to its tonic operation.

Infusion of Buck-bean.

TAKE of The leaves of buck-bean, any quantity :
Use them in the manner of tea.

CULLEN,

Who says that this plant does not lose its strength, as some have given out, by drying. Besides its use in those cases in which other bitters are employed, this author informs us, that he met with several instances of its good effects in some cutaneous diseases, of the herpetic or seemingly cancerous kind. Haller relates that Boerhaave derived considerable advantage from it in arthritis ; in several cases of which the juice of the fresh herb, to the amount of eight or ten ounces a day, has been since given, with good effect, by Dr. Aasheim of Copenhagen. As

a still further recommendation of the buck-bean, we may add, that Bergius experienced surprising benefits from it, in the form of an infusion, as above prescribed, not only in the last mentioned complaint, but likewise in autumnal fevers and asthma.

Infusion of Tansy.

TAKE of The herb tansy (flowers, leaves, and stalks, all together) as much as will fill a tea-pot of a pint measure; and pour upon the same as much boiling water as it will hold. Let them infuse for twelve hours, and let the cold liquor be afterwards poured off and drunk at bed time. In the gout.

CLARKE.

What has been said in other parts of this collection, concerning the remedies for the prevention of the gout, will prove equally applicable here. The mischievous consequences that have been brought on by the Portland powder, should make us cautious of giving bitters in large quantities, or for much length of time in this disorder. In other respects, this plant has been more commonly employed to destroy worms; with which intention it has been much noticed by Rosenstein.

Infusion of Quassy.

TAKE of Quassy-root, grated, a dram,

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Boiling

Boiling water, a pint :

Steep by the fire for about an hour, and then strain off.

Dose, two table spoonfuls several times a day, in intermitting fevers, arthritis, &c.

LINNÆUS.

Dr. Murray thinks the maceration should be continued longer ; and adds, that in his own practice he generally gives three or four times the quantity here prescribed ; doses, which Linnæus himself is willing to allow in some cases. On these authorities, and more especially on the authority of M. Severi, who says that this vegetable neither disorders the stomach nor bowels, though taken very freely, we would recommend the infusion to be made with at least a double proportion of the root. This medicine has been administered with considerable success in several acute diseases, chiefly of a bilious nature, in the West Indies and South America, from whence it is brought to us. It has been tried also, with the like advantage, in the same cases, and in many chronic disorders besides, in several parts of Europe, and particularly in Sweden ; where, according to Bergius, it has long since become a standing remedy of the shops. It seems to be chiefly efficacious in debilities of the stomach and intestinal canal, in nervous complaints, and in some painful affections that recur periodically, such as head-ach and gout. Of
its

its use in the last of these cases, especially when of the irregular or atonic kind, Linnæus, Sandifort, Bergius, and Thorstensen, bear striking testimony. Among our own practitioners, Dr. Donald Monro has frequently ordered, with good effects, both the powder and infusion of this root, in fevers; and has likewise found it to be a good stomachic bitter in many cases: And Dr. Lettsom recommends it strongly, from his own successful trials, in cases of hysteria, nervous debility, dyspepsia from hard drinking, and habitual diarrhæa. He prescribes it infused in boiling water, as above; but with the addition of a small quantity of vitriolated zinc, and some testaceous powder: A form which we consider to be rather unchemical.

Infusion with Chamomile Flowers.

TAKE of Chamomile flowers, an ounce,

Orange peel, half an ounce:

Macerate in three pints of cold water for twenty-four hours.

PERCIVAL.

A tea cupful, or more, of this infusion may be taken for a dose, and be repeated twice or thrice a day. Chamomile flowers, says this author, have their bitterness very perfectly extracted by cold maceration, and in this way are much more grateful

R 3

than

than when infused in boiling water. Prescribed as above, they make a light, cheap, and agreeable stomachic medicine.

Compound Infusion of Gentian, L. Ph.

Dose, three or four table spoonfuls, either alone or combined with spirituous and acid admixtures.

Decoction of Peruvian Bark, L. Ph.

To be given by itself, or with the addition of an ounce and a half or two ounces of its own tincture to a pint, in the doses of a tea cupful. In the same cases as the powder and draught.

Decoction of Simarouba.

TAKE of Simarouba bark, two drams :

Boil in twenty-four ounces of water to twelve ounces ; then strain off. This is to be divided into three equal parts, and the whole taken in twenty-four hours. In the same cases as the powder.

WRIGHT.

When the stomach is reconciled to it, says this author, three drams may be boiled in the same quantity of water, and taken as above mentioned. Some join aromatics to this decoction ; others give a few drops of laudanum with each dose. It is to be

be drunk daily till the disorder is cured, which sometimes happens in a few days, and at other times it may require weeks to perfect a cure. Dr. Wright sets down the above stated proportion as the best : And though it is not near so much as that prescribed by Dr. Lind, yet is this preparation stronger than that directed by Jussieu, and considerably stronger than that employed by Dr. Garden, of South Carolina. This last practitioner, according to Dr. Blane's account, after having almost abandoned this medicine, in consequence of its failure when he gave it in strong decoctions, and in substance, succeeded with it afterwards by using it in a very weak decoction, a scruple only being boiled in a pint of water down to half a pint.

Decoction of Iceland Liverwort.

TAKE of The lichen islandicus, an ounce :

Boil in a sufficient quantity of water for half an hour, then add of

Liquorice root, three drams :

And infuse for seven or eight minutes. Strain off a pint.

DOSE, a tea cupful now and then. In pulmonary consumptions.

QUARIN.

R 4

After

After the repeated testimonies of so many foreign writers in favour of the tonic powers of this species of lichen, we cannot but express our surprise that it has been so little regarded by all our own practitioners. Our London College have not received it into their New Pharmacopœia; and though it has been admitted into the Edinburgh list, yet we do not perceive, on referring to their authors on the materia medica, that it has been ever introduced into practice there. It is not once mentioned in all Dr. Cullen's large work, where, however, it was natural to expect it might have found room. There is some account of it, it is true, in the Edinburgh New Dispensatory, by Dr. Duncan; but it is spoken of in such a slight and cursory manner, that little more can be collected from what is there said, but that "it has been recommended in phthisis and scorbutus," and that "if it have any effect, it is probably only as a mild article of diet."

To come back again to our own writers, we find, in like manner, that no notice has been taken of it by Dr. Donald Monro; though he has treated of some other vegetables, which, like this, are recommended only by foreign authorities, but whose uses, we cannot help thinking, are neither so important, nor so well attested, as those of the plant in question.

After

After all, therefore, the British public would still have been without any tolerable account of the Iceland liverwort (if we except the Latin dissertation printed by a foreigner at Glasgow, and the observations that have appeared in Dr. Simmons's Journal) but for Dr. Aikin, who, in his edition of Lewis, which preceded all the above mentioned works, has given a concise history of this article, taken, for the most part, from Bergius. Since the time of that publication, however, in consequence of further experiments, much additional information has been obtained concerning it; which we shall here supply from Professor Murray, and some other authors.

The dietetic and medicinal use of this species of lichen amongst the Icelanders, was first mentioned by some Danish writers as far back as the last century. They spoke of its efficacy in spitting of blood, consumption of the lungs, and scurvy: But their commendations of it were not attended to; and it was not till many years afterwards, that any further notice was taken of it. In the year 1737, however, Linnæus confirmed, by some new observations in the Lapland flora, the accounts which had been before given of its antiphthifical virtues. Yet, notwithstanding this respectable authority, owing, as Professor Murray has remarked, to some strange forgetfulness, or indolence, that had taken hold of their

their minds, or perhaps from a vain apprehension of a strong cathartic operation, of which it had been unjustly accused, practitioners still continued to disregard this remedy for a disease, in the treatment of which no probable means of relief ought to be left untried. At length, however, after an interval of more than thirty years, the public attention was again roused to this subject by Scopoli's observations upon it in 1769; since which time it has been much employed, and with great success, in Germany and other parts of the Continent, as appears from the writings of Ebeling, Stoll, Cramer, Herz, Paulizky, Quarin, and others.

The sensible qualities of this lichen, are those of a bitter and a mucilage. To the last it owes its alimentary, to the first its tonic power; and to the presence of both, all its peculiar medical virtues. It has this great advantage, as Professor Murray has observed, over other mucilaginous vegetable substances, that it does not, like them, bind the body; but, on the contrary, keeps it loose and open, without, however, at the same time proving too cathartic.

Spitting of blood, when it does not proceed from an inflammatory diathesis, consumptions, chronic catarrhs; in short, all disorders of the lungs, from
pituitous

pituitous defluxions and weakness, are the cases in which this medicine has been found especially useful. The effects ascribed to it in these instances, are, that it mitigates the cough, facilitates the breathing, abates the fever, promotes the expectoration, increases the appetite (by invigorating the organs of digestion along with the rest of the body) restrains the sweats and colliquative diarrhæa, and nourishes and strengthens the whole system. Even when these disorders have proceeded to such a pitch as not to admit of a cure, still it is said to render the sufferings of the patient more tolerable, and to prolong the number of his days.

Nor is it only in the above-mentioned cases, that the Iceland liverwort has been employed with advantage. It has also proved serviceable in diarrhæas of long standing, in some kinds of dysentery, in scurvy, &c. And, in convalescencies from fevers, where the body has been weakened and emaciated by want of food, by evacuations, and by the exhausting power of the disease, especially if the lungs have suffered, this plant is recommended as an excellent tonic and restorative medicine.

It is generally prescribed in the form of a decoction, of which there are two kinds, viz. one, that is prepared with milk, and another with water. Of
the

the first, Hartmann has an example with two drams of the herb to a pint of milk, which is ordered to be drunk off in a morning. Bergius directs it to be boiled up in the same medium to the thickness of a pottage, which he gave to the amount of a quart a day, to consumptive patients; many of whom, he says, were not only recovered, but were even made fat by it. But milk, though it covers in some measure the bitterness of the medicine, and is generally supposed to be suited to phthysical persons, does nevertheless disagree, in such cases, with many stomachs, and renders the medicine too glutinous and heavy for almost all. For these reasons, the watery decoction seems to be the best preparation of the two, and as such we have given it the preference.

With regard to the quantity proper to be given, the doses should be so proportioned and repeated, that about an ounce of the herb be consumed in a day. The use of it must be continued for weeks or months, according to its effects and the obstinacy of the disease.

It may be proper to subjoin, that Dr. Stoll has forbidden it to be prescribed where the lungs are *actively* inflamed. M. Herz, of Berlin, has given similar cautions with regard to its exhibition in
pulmonic

pulmonic affections; and has, moreover, observed that it is not proper in dysenteric cases, as long as the tongue and fauces remain foul, the stomach and intestines not sufficiently cleansed, with symptoms of inflammation, and fixed pain in any part of the abdomen.

These observations on the Iceland liverwort, were inserted in the first edition of this book in 1791; at which time Dr. Woodville had not proceeded so far as to the third volume of his useful work, intituled "Medical Botany," the last number of which contains an account of this plant. But as he has not been so copious on this article as he has upon some others with which British practitioners are better acquainted, nor has added any thing material to what we had before mentioned, we are disposed to let the remarks on this subject remain as at first.

We have only further to add, that we wish some of our own practitioners would be induced by the success which is said to have followed its use abroad, to give it a fair trial here; a circumstance the less difficult to bring about, as the plant itself is by no means confined to the country from whence its trivial name is derived, but, on the contrary, grows naturally in many parts of Great Britain.

Vinous

Vinous Infusion of Peruvian Bark.

TAKE of Red Peruvian bark, powdered, an ounce :

Red Port, a pint.

After infusing in the cold for some days in a bottle corked, and frequently shaken, strain off for use.

Dose, a wine glassful. With the substitution of Port wine for the red wine of Alsace, this is from the

DISP. FULD.

Talbor's celebrated infusion of the Peruvian bark + was, as Dr. Percival has remarked, made with red Port wine. We may here take occasion to observe, that, though the Spanish white wine is commonly employed in this country for preparing vinous infusions, red Port is the best menstruum in many instances, and particularly where the medicine is designed to act either as an astringent or as a tonic.

Vinous Infusion of Wormwood.

TAKE of The herb wormwood, a handful,

Yellow of orange peel, two drams,

White wine, a quart :

A glassful to be taken occasionally. In languor of the stomach, and after intermittent fevers.

HARTMANN.

+ Percival, *Medical & Experimental Essays* Vol. I. p. 73. It

It is the remark of a foreign writer on the *materia medica*, that red wine is preferable to white for this purpose. What Hartmann directs is the Austrian wine, which is something like the Rhenish, but more austere. The tops of wormwood are the part generally used ; but Dr. Cullen found that the leaves afford the strongest bitter.

Vinous Infusion of Aloes.

Give a tea spoonful of the wine of aloes, L. Ph. in a draught of cold chamomile tea, an hour or two before and after dinner. In the same manner may be taken from one to two tea spoonfuls, of the Vinous Infusion of Rhubarb, i. e. the

Wine of Rhubarb, L. Ph. and

Bitter Tincture of Rhubarb, Ed. Ph.

Tincture of Peruvian Bark, L. Ph.

Give two tea spoonfuls or more in a glass of water, once or twice a day. In the same manner, and in the doses of one, two, or three tea spoonfuls, may be given the

Compound Tincture of Gentian, L. Ph.

Tincture of Columbo, L. Ph.

Tincture of Cascarella, L. Ph.

Tincture of Orange Peel, L. Ph.

Drops

Drops with Acidulated Tincture of Aloes.

TAKE of Compound tincture of aloes, one ounce,
Diluted vitriolic acid, half an ounce :

Mix. Dose, twenty drops twice a day, in a glass of
water. Varied from

LUCAS.

Drops with Acidulated Tincture of Peruvian Bark.

TAKE of Tincture of Peruvian bark, two ounces,
Mynsicht's elixir of vitriol, half an ounce :

Eighty or a hundred drops to be taken twice a day in a
draught of Spa water.

FOX'S FORM.

Fuller has long since remarked, that a mixture of the vitriolic acid with spirit of cinnamon, in the proportion of a dram of the former to an ounce of the latter, with the addition of a little oil of cloves, affords a medicine which performs all that can be expected from the operose elixir of Mynsicht.

Drops with Acidulated Tincture of Gentian.

TAKE of The compound tincture of gentian, seven
drams,

Diluted vitriolic acid, one dram:

Mix. Eighty or a hundred drops, or a tea spoonful, to
be

be taken twice or thrice a day, in a glass of red wine and water. Varied from

HUGH SMITH.

The proportion of acid may be doubled in some cases.

Drops with Muriated Iron.

GIVE of The tincture of muriated iron, L. Ph. from twenty to sixty or eighty drops twice or thrice a day, in a glass of water, or in cold chamomile tea, or decoction of Peruvian bark.

Epithem of Peruvian Bark.

TAKE of Finely powdered Peruvian bark, three or four ounces (according to the size of the patient) and quilt it equally within the folds of a double linen waistcoat, which is to be worn, night and day, next the skin. For children that cannot be made to take this drug by the mouth. See

PYE.

Besides this, and the application of callico shirts dipped in a decoction of the Peruvian bark (as mentioned under Astringents, p. 212) there are yet two other ways of using this medicine externally, viz. the powder after boiling it down in water to a sort of paste, may be applied to the region of the stomach,

mach, in the form of cataplasm, to be moistened with some of its own decoction as often as it gets dry ; or lastly, the decoction may be employed as a bath or semicupium.

Clyster with Extract of Peruvian Bark.

TAKE of Extract of Peruvian bark, half an ounce,
Dissolve, by boiling in four ounces of water, and add
of

Olive oil, half an ounce,

Tincture of opium, from five to ten drops :

Make a clyster, to be thrown up every fourth hour.
In agues.

LIND.

When the bark, says this author, is entirely nauseated, from a weakness of the stomach, or from an aversion of the patient to the taste of the medicine, it will be proper to give it in clysters ; in which form he has found it as efficacious as when given by the mouth. Its use, in this way, should be premised by a cathartic clyster. The extract, he further remarks, has been administered in clysters to the quantity of six ounces, to patients who could not have received half an ounce of the bark in any other form ; and many have been cured by clysters, after large quantities of the bark had been unsuccessfully taken by the mouth ; it being in this way

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that

that the largest quantities of bark can be administered. It might be an improvement in this prescription, to diffuse the extract in hot water by trituration, without any boiling; a process which seems to weaken the medicine by dissipating its more volatile parts. Where the extract shall be found too expensive, a couple of drams of the powder may be employed in its place, with the addition of a little more water.

Mineral Waters strongly impregnated with Aerial Acid, as

The Seltzer, Pyrmont, and Spa ;

And with Iron, as

The Hampstead, Islington, and Tunbridge.

Cold Bath and Sea Bathing.

Exercise, and especially Riding on Horseback.

Country Air and Sea Air.

Sea Voyages. Change of Climate.

Milk Diet.

Refrigerants.

Astringents.

CLASS VIII.

STIMULANTS.

Powder with Capsicum or Guinea Pepper.

TAKE of Capsicum-seeds, six grains,

Bay-berries, two scruples :

Mix into a powder, to be divided into three equal parts :
One portion to be taken immediately, or as the cold fit comes on ; the second portion to be taken at the same time the next day ; and the third, the third day. In obstinate agues.

BERGIUS.

Powder with Arum and Caraway.

TAKE of Arum-root, fresh dried, an ounce,

Caraway-seeds, half an ounce,

Magnesia, two drams :

Mix. Dose, a tea spoonful in a morning. In indigestion with a weak and slimy condition of the stomach ; and in rheumatic and gouty constitutions. Altered from

NICOLAI.

A powder somewhat like this, which is after the manner of Quercetanus and Birkmann, used to
have

have a place in our pharmacopœias, under the title of the Compound Powder of Arum. If the exsiccation of the root be properly managed, and the powder be afterwards carefully kept from the air, the medicine in this form, which is sometimes more convenient than that of a conserve or electuary, is not without considerable activity : But if these precautions be neglected, as they too often are, the arum in this state is rendered inert ; and therefore the conserve is the preparation most to be depended upon.

In some obstinate head-achs, depending, as he supposed, upon a certain bilious condition of the alimentary canal, Bergius found the root of this plant, rubbed together with an equal quantity of vitriolated kali and half as much rhubarb, of singular service. So combined, however, it seems to have hardly any other effect than that of a cathartic.

Powder with Ginger and Oil of Aniseed.

TAKE of White sugar, one dram,

Oil of aniseed, two drops :

Rub together, and add of

Myrrh, a scruple,

Ginger, ten grains :

Mix. To be taken twice a day. In debilities of the stomach, with loss of appetite.

HARTMANN.

Powder of the Root of Arnica, or Leopard's Bane.

TAKE of The powdered root of arnica, half a dram :

Give for a dose, to be repeated every two or three hours. In bilious putrid fevers.

STOLL.

Powder with the Root of Arnica or Leopard's Bane.

TAKE of Powdered arnica root, two drams,

Powdered cascarilla, four scruples :

Mix, and divide into six or eight doses ; of which one is to be taken every three or four hours, along with some mucilaginous decoction. In the same cases, and in the advanced stages of dysentery. With an equal quantity of cascarilla in place of the Winter's bark, this prescription is taken from

COLLIN.

Repeated trials made in the Vienna hospital, have established beyond dispute, the cordial and alexipharmic virtues of this root. Stoll has emphatically called it the *Cinchona of the Poor*. Certain it is that, in his experiments, and in those made by Collin, it operated like the Peruvian bark, in the sinking and exhausted stages of bilious fever and dysentery, raising the pulse, resisting putrefaction, and restraining the alvine discharge. In cases of great urgency, it may be given to the quantity

tity of a dram at a time, repeated every other hour. It promises to be a useful and cheap remedy for civil and military hospitals. For further observations on this subject, see Electuary, Infusion, and Decoction of Arnica.

Powder with Cinnamon and Long Pepper.

GIVE of The aromatic powder, L. Ph. ten or twelve grains for a dose.

This answers the end sufficiently well of Fuller's more compound peptic powder ; which he directs to be sprinkled upon a toast dipped in wine, and taken immediately after dinner and supper.

Magnesia, in a double or triple proportion, is frequently an useful addition to this powder.

Mustard Seed.

TAKE of Unbruised mustard-seed, any quantity :

Give a table spoonful, night and morning. In dropsies.

MEAD.

In vernal intermittents, especially tertians, Bergius relates that these seeds given entire, and swallowed without being chewed, during the intermis-

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fions,

sions, to the amount of a large spoonful four or five times a day, often removed the fits. The patients were ordered not to drink any thing warm after them. This medicine is also useful in palsy and chronic rheumatism. Dr. Cullen has remarked, that the seeds given in the above manner, are never broken down or dissolved in the stomach, but pass away entire by stool. This explains why they may be given so freely without any harm.

White Pepper-corns.

GIVE of White pepper-seeds, or corns, unbruised, in number, twelve, in a glass of cold water, in a morning. In hemicrania proceeding from a weakness of the stomach.

LANGE.

Frustrules of Horseradish.

TAKE of The fresh roots of horseradish, any quantity :

Cut them into little pieces, of which a large spoonful is to be taken and swallowed down without chewing, every morning for a month. In arthritic and scorbutic cases.

BERGIUS,

Who directs at the same time half a pint of the infusion of juniper tops to be drunk after this medicine. Dr. Cullen supposes these arthritic cases
to

to have been of the rheumatic kind ; in the chronic instances of which, he says, the horseradish root often proves useful.

Pills with Arum and Opopanax.

TAKE of Gum ammoniacum,

——— Opopanax, each, half a dram,

Fresh bulb of arum, a dram and a half,

Essential oil of chamomile, five drops :

Mix, and make into pills of four grains each. Two to be taken twice or thrice a day. With the omission of half a dram of soap, and with an increased proportion of arum, these pills are in imitation of the pilulæ stomachicæ of

BOERHAAVE.

Pills with Asafœtida and Extract of Savin.

TAKE of Asafœtida, two drams,

Powdered ginger root, one dram,

Extract of savin, half a dram :

Mix, and make into pills of three grains each. Four to be taken every three hours. In palsy.

HARTMANN.

Pills with Asafœtida and Salt of Amber.

TAKE of Asafœtida,

Castor, each, a dram and a half,

Salt

Salt of amber, half a dram,
Oil of hartshorn, half a scruple :

With tincture of myrrh beat them into a mass, to be made into pills of two grains each.

PH. SUECICA.

Four or five of these pills may be given three or four times a day. Bergius says he has cured tertians, and other intermittents of long standing, by these pills either alone, or joined with the use of the bark.

Compound Galbanum Pills, L. Ph.

DOSE, fifteen grains or a scruple.

In the same manner may be given the

Compound Pills of Asafetida, Ed. Ph.

Pills with Rhubarb and Myrrh.

TAKE of The compound pills of rhubarb, Ed. Ph. any quantity, and make into pills of five grains each. Three to be taken twice a day.

Pills with Guaiacum and Aloes.

TAKE of Gum guaiacum,

Aloes, each, a dram and a half,

Balsam of Peru, enough to make them up :

Mix. Dose (a scruple or) half a dram before suppers.

For

For cold distempers of the stomach, and for prevention of the gout.

FULLER.

Perhaps if the guaiacum were employed in a larger, and the aloes in a smaller proportion, these pills, by being less purgative, would be better suited to most of the cases for which they are intended.

Turpentine Pills.

TAKE of Powdered liquorice-root, any quantity,

Venice turpentine, enough to make into a mass of a proper consistence :

Every half dram to be divided into five pills, which are to be taken twice a day.

GUY'S HOSP.

Medicines of this kind are often employed for the cure of gleet and fluor albus. In slight cases of the former, Mr. John Hunter has found the balsams, turpentines, &c. to be of use. He thinks he has been able to ascertain this fact, that when they are of service, they are almost immediately so ; therefore, if upon trial they are not found to lessen, or totally remove the gleet in five or six days, he has never continued them longer : And even where they have either lessened or totally removed the gleet in that time, it will often recur upon leaving

leaving them off; and therefore, he adds, they should be continued for some time after the symptoms have disappeared. Dr. Cullen's observations, in this respect, are pretty much the same. On the other hand, Mr. Theden has seen turpentine prove hurtful in these cases; and hence in his Advice to Young Surgeons, he cautions against its general use. With regard to fluor albus, Dr. Cullen tells us that he frequently employed terebinthinate medicines in this disorder, but seldom with success; and one hindrance of this, he says, was, that few female stomachs could be brought to bear the quantities that might be necessary.

Bolus with Snake Root.

TAKE of Virginia snake-root, half a dram,
Camphor, ten grains :

With a sufficient quantity of rob of elder-berries make into a bolus, to be taken every three hours. In the sinking stage of malignant fevers.

TISSOT.

Should there be much looseness of the bowels, the opiate confection, L. Ph. may be employed instead of the inspissated juice of elderberry. In Dr. Blane's Appendix there is a bolus of this kind, but with smaller proportions of the two first ingredients, made up with the aromatic confection.

Bolus

Bolus with Confection of Opium.

TAKE of Confection of opium, L. Ph. a scruple,
Salt of hartshorn, ten grains :

Make into a bolus, to be given in the jail or hospital fever. With the substitution of a scruple of opiate confection for half a dram of Venice treacle, this is from

PRINGLE.

Bolus with Ginger and Ammoniacal Iron.

TAKE of Ammoniacal iron,
Powdered ginger, each, twelve grains,
Syrup of ginger, enough to make into a bolus :

To be taken twice a day, in debilities of the stomach, &c.

HARDINGE.

Without the addition of a little conserve, such, for instance, as that of orange peel, these ingredients cannot be properly made up into the form of a bolus.

Bolus with Ammonia and Spanish Fly.

TAKE of Prepared ammonia,
Aromatic confection, each, a scruple,
Spanish fly, in powder, a grain :

Make into a bolus, to be taken every six or four hours,
washing

washing it down with a strong infusion of valerian and horseradish. In paralytic affections.

VAUGHAN.

According to the state of the patient and the effects of the medicine, the quantity of ammonia and aromatic confection, may be increased to half a dram, or even two scruples; and the dose of the Spanish fly may be also doubled. This last, however, on account of its irritating effects upon the urinary passages, must be administered with caution; and should be discontinued as soon as any degree of strangury or pain and heat about the pubes, shew the bladder to be affected. Plentiful dilution with decoction of barley, gruel, or milk and water, must be had recourse to when such symptoms arise.

Bolus with Musk and Salt of Hartshorn.

TAKE of Musk,

Salt of hartshorn, each, ten grains :

With conserve of roses make into a bolus, to be taken every three hours. In mortifications, accompanied with, or occasioned by convulsive spasms, or arising from local injury, producing irritation.

WHITE.

Would not a similar combination, but in different proportions, of opium and salt of hartshorn, prove equally

equally efficacious in the above-mentioned species of gangrene? This deserves to be tried; for as more than an ounce of the musk is sometimes required to finish the cure, the medicine is so expensive that it cannot be turned to general use. Dr. Bang's success in the treatment of putrid fevers, in which musk was one of his remedies, might have been adduced in support of its claim to the title of a cordial as well as an antispasmodic, had he given it by itself, in larger quantities, and not (as Mr. White also has done) in conjunction with other powerful auxiliaries. But in his prescription it is combined with a camphorated mixture, and in the proportion of only four grains to eight ounces; in which small doses, he says, he has experienced almost as much benefit in his hospital, as he has from three or four times that quantity, in his private practice. Dr. Wall, on the contrary, has remarked that he never found much effect from it (in low fevers with subfultus tendinum, and in various cases of convulsion) when given under six grains. To reconcile this striking difference, therefore, between two such credible observers, we must suppose, if the camphor is not to be considered as the principal agent in Dr. Bang's prescription, either that the activity of the musk is greatly promoted by such an addition, or that what is sent to Denmark is of a superior quality to that which comes to England. For further observations

observations on this odoriferous drug, see Antispasmodics.

Bolus with Camphor and Oil of Cinnamon.

TAKE of Camphor, fifteen grains,
Oil of cinnamon, three drops,
Aromatic confection, enough to make into a
bolus. See

DONALD MONRO.

We have substituted the aromatic confection for the conserve of rosemary, which is now excluded from our pharmacopœias. The author above-mentioned, says that Geoffroy (whose original prescription, however, contains also a grain of opium) recommends this bolus as a good remedy for promoting sweat.

Bolus with Long Pepper and Ginger.

TAKE of Long pepper, twelve grains,
Ginger-root,
Conserve of orange-peel, each, fifteen grains :
With syrup of orange-peel make into a bolus, to be taken
thrice a day. Varied from

ST. BARTHOL. HOSP.

Bolus

Bolus of Aromatic Confection, L. Ph.

Made up in the quantity of half a dram.

Bolus of Confection of Opium, L. Ph.

Made up in the same quantity as the preceding.

Or these confections may be made into draughts (as noticed farther on) by mixing them with a proper quantity of any of the distilled waters.

Electuary with Arum Root.

TAKE of Fresh arum-root, an ounce. Beat it into a pulp with an equal weight of gum arabic, and add of conserve of scurvy-grass, four ounces. Mix the whole well together with syrup of orange-peel. Dose, the quantity of a nutmeg twice or thrice a day. In scorbutic and rheumatic cases. See

LEWIS.

This prescription is an improvement upon Sydenham's celebrated electuary for what he has termed the scorbutic rheumatism. We see no good reason why both the London and Edinburgh Colleges should have expunged the conserve of scurvy-grass from their new pharmacopœias, since, as Dr. Lewis has remarked, it is a preparation which may

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be kept in a close vessel, without much diminution of its virtues, for years ; which, however, is by no means the case with another preparation of this vegetable, which they have thought fit to retain, viz. its compound juice. Besides this form of an electuary, there is another, viz. that of an emulsion, as noticed farther on, in which Dr. Lewis used to employ the arum. In either of these ways he gave this root, from ten grains to upwards of a scruple, three or four times a day ; and from the success with which he removed, by its use, several obstinate rheumatic pains, he has recommended it to further trial.

Electuary with Valerian and Ammonia.

TAKE of Wild valerian root, finely powdered, two ounces,

Powdered Peruvian bark, half an ounce,

Prepared ammonia, two drams :

To be made up into an electuary with syrup of ginger. Dose, from one to two drams five or six times in the day. In periodical head-achs, which attack only one side of the head.

DONALD MONRO.

Electuary with Flowers of Arnica or Leopard's Bane.

TAKE of The flowers of arnica, nine drams,

Honey

Honey or syrup, enough to make into a soft
electuary,

Which is to serve for two days. In agues.

COLLIN.

Dr. Donald Monro, as far as we have heard, is the only person (for it may be doubted whether Dr. Home procured the genuine plant) who has made trial of the arnica in this kingdom. He gave it to some soldiers, labouring under intermitting and remitting complaints at Coxheath Camp, but without success. He acknowledges, however, that for want of a sufficient quantity of the medicine, his experiments were too few to admit of any general or certain conclusion. Dr. Woodville says he has not been able to procure this plant from any of the London druggists.

Linctus with Oil of Turpentine.

TAKE of Oil of turpentine, two drams,

Best honey, an ounce :

Mix, and make into a linctus, of which a tea spoonful is to be given night and morning, with a draught of any weak warm drink after each dose. In the sciatica.

HOME.

Dr. Cheyne, who first recommended this medicine, says, that large doses of oil of turpentine, with

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honey,

honey, very often dislodge the hip-gout in a few days; but he adds, that it is extremely sickening, and strongly vomits, unless much diluted with weak sack-whey. In some of our hospitals it is ordered in the quantity of half a dram twice a day. Dr. Cullen remarks that, though he never found any person's stomach to bear the oil of turpentine in the quantity proposed by Doctors Pitcairn and Cheyne, in the sciatica, and on this account, perhaps, was disappointed of its effects in the entire cure of the disease; yet, in less doses, he frequently found it an useful remedy. When over-dosed, as Dr. Donald Monro has remarked after Stedman, it disorders the alimentary and urinary passages in a violent manner; for which reason it should be given at first in small quantities, and be carefully watched during the course of its exhibition.

Draught with Vitriolic Æther,

TAKE of Water, an ounce and a half,

Vitriolic æther, fifty drops,

White sugar, a dram :

Mix. After the manner of the

PHARM. GENEV,

Vitriolic æther may be given in considerably larger doses; such as from a tea to a table spoonful (or even more) according to the constitution of the patient,

patient, and the nature of the complaint. Given either in common water, as above, or in the camphorated mixture or peppermint water, it is, as Dr. Lind and other practitioners have found, an admirable remedy when the gout flies to the stomach. For further remarks on this volatile and penetrating fluid, the reader is referred to the class of Antispasmodics.

Draught with Long Pepper.

TAKE of Long pepper (eight or) twelve grains,
Aromatic confection, a scruple,
Peppermint water, an ounce and a half,
Spirit of nutmeg, two drams :

Mix for a draught. Against gout in the head or stomach.

FOX'S FORM.

Draught with Salt of Hartshorn.

TAKE of Salt of hartshorn, fifteen grains,
Cinnamon water, an ounce and a half :

Dissolve. Suited to cases of gout in the stomach.
With the substitution of cinnamon water for rhenish wine,
this is after

ROSENSTEIN.

It is also, like the draught with volatile liquor of hartshorn, mentioned under Diaphoretics, applicable to cases of chronic rheumatism.

Draught with Salt of Hartshorn and Ginger.

TAKE of Powdered ginger, ten grains,
Salt of hartshorn, eight grains,
Peppermint water, an ounce and a half,
Spirit of nutmeg, two drams :

Mix for a draught, to be taken every sixth hour. In gout. With the omission of two scruples of syrup of saffron, this is from

FOX'S FORM.

Draught with Tincture of Snake Root.

TAKE of Compound tincture of snake root, half an ounce,

Peppermint water, an ounce and a half :

Mix, for a draught, to be taken twice a day. In the same cases.

FOX'S FORM.

In the same manner may be given the Compound Tincture of Cardamom, Compound Tincture of Cinnamon, Tincture of Ginger, Tincture of Valerian, &c.

Draught with Valerian and Salt of Hartshorn.

TAKE of Cinnamon water, two ounces,
Powdered wild valerian root, a scruple,
Salt of hartshorn, fifteen grains :

Mix,

Mix, and make into a draught, to be taken every fourth hour.

AKENSIDE.

Suited to cases of nervous head-ach, depression of spirits, hysteria, and the advanced stages of low fevers.

Draught with Balsam of Peru.

TAKE of Balsam of Peru, half a dram,
Rub it with yolk of egg, and add of
Cinnamon water,
Spring water, each, an ounce ;
Compound spirit of ammonia,
Syrup of saffron, each, a dram :

Mix. To be taken thrice a day. In paralytic cases.

HUGH SMITH.

Mucilage of gum arabic, as has been already hinted under the class of Diaphoretics, is preferable to the yolk of egg for the diffusion of balsamic and oleaginous substances through a watery medium ; since it does not, as the late Dr. Fothergill has remarked, disagree with the stomach in any case ; which, however, cannot be said of the vitellus ovi : Moreover, it is not liable to become rancid, and thereby excessively prejudicial ; and, what will be of weight with some compounders, it is much less

expensive. Besides the cases above-mentioned, there are also others, and especially those of phthisis, in which compositions of this sort are frequently prescribed by some practitioners; but, as we have before noticed under the order of Expectorants, the free and indiscriminate employment of this and the other balsams, in such affections of the lungs, has been very justly condemned by the same Dr. Fothergill. In like manner, the Chio or Venice turpentine may be made up into draughts, and given in an equal, double, or even triple quantity, in cases of palsy.

Draught with Aromatic Confection.

TAKE of Aromatic confection, L. Ph. a scruple,
Camphorated mixture, L. Ph. half an ounce,
Cinnamon water, an ounce :

Mix.

In like manner may be prepared *Draughts with Confection of Opium, L. Ph.* by mixing the same with any of the distilled waters, either alone, or with the addition of the camphorated mixture, as above.

Guaiacum Mixture,

As under Diaphoretics.

Mixture

Mixture with Salt of Hartshorn.

TAKE of Salt of hartshorn, half a dram,

Spear mint-water, seven ounces,

Syrup of orange-peel, an ounce :

Mix. Dose, two spoonfuls occasionally. Against giddiness of the head after intermitting fevers. With the substitution of the mint for the simple alexiterial water, this is from

LIND.

Of mint-water we may here take an opportunity of observing, that Dr. Cullen thinks with many other practitioners, that the infusion of the herb in warm water, agrees better with the stomach than the distilled water, which is often somewhat empyreumatic.

Mixture with Salt of Hartshorn and Aromatic Confection.

TAKE of Salt of hartshorn, half a dram,

Aromatic confection, a dram and a half,

Pure water, six ounces,

Spirit of nutmeg, one ounce,

Syrup of saffron, half an ounce :

Mix. Two or three table spoonfuls to be given now and then. In the low and sinking state of the jail or hospital fever.

PRINGLE.

Mixture with Compound Tincture of Cardamom.

TAKE of Pimento water, six ounces,
Compound tincture of cardamom, an ounce and
a half :

Mix. Dose, three or four table spoonfuls, when the
sickness, faintness, or pain of the stomach comes on.
Thirty drops, or more, of tincture of opium may be added,
according to the judgment of the prescriber. See

FOX'S FORM.

Mixture with Oil of Lavender.

TAKE of Essential oil of lavender, eight drops,
White sugar, three drams :

Rub together, and gradually add of
Spirit of cinnamon, L. Ph. two ounces,
Spear-mint water, six ounces :

Mix. Dose, a table spoonful every two hours. In
debility from old age. After

HARTMANN.

*Camphor Mixture, L. Ph.**Camphor Emulsion.*

TAKE of Camphor, half a dram,
White sugar,
Gum arabic, each, two drams :

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Rub

Rub together, and gradually add of
Spear-mint water, eight ounces.

DOSE, two table spoonfuls every two or three hours.
After the manner of

COLLIN.

This method of exhibiting camphor is, as the late Dr. Fothergill has remarked, preferable, in many respects, to the employment of it in the form of the common julep or mixture. The Ed. Ph. has an emulsion of this concrete prepared with sweet almonds and sugar; but the gum arabic is certainly the best uniting medium.

From its effects on animals, in the experiments of Carminati and Menghini (though Dr. Cullen quotes this last author to support a contrary opinion) and more especially from its usefulness in low nervous fevers, in the malignant small pox, &c. we do not hesitate to consider this vegetable substance as a warm and cordial medicine, and therefore we rank it as such, in opposition to Dr. Cullen and some other writers, in the class of Stimulants.

Arum Emulsion, Lew. D.

DOSE, a spoonful every six hours, or oftener. In rheumatic cases.

Infusion

Infusion with Horseradish and Mustard.

TAKE of Horseradish, scraped,
Mustard seed, bruised, each, two ounces,
Boiling water, a quart :

Infuse in a close vessel for twelve hours ; strain off, and add of

Spirit of peppermint, L. Ph. two ounces.

Dose, a tea cupful, or more, thrice, or oftener, in a day.
In paralytic cases.

BARTHOL. HOSP.

Hartmann has an infusion of this root in beer, in the proportion of four ounces to two quarts, with the addition of two ounces of Winter's bark ; which, drunk in larger quantities, may serve very well for rustic and hospital patients. Both prescriptions may be used with advantage, not only in paralytic, but likewise in scorbutic and rheumatic cases ; in which last, however, from what Dr. Lange of Lunenburg has related, the expressed juice of the horseradish seems to prove the most efficacious. He gave it in the dose of a spoonful every morning. Perhaps this juice will answer all the purposes of the compound juice of scurvy-grass of our pharmacopœia.

Infusion of the Flowers of Arnica, or Leopard's Bane.

TAKE of The flowers of arnica, one dram. Infuse in a
sufficient

sufficient quantity of boiling water for half an hour, in a covered vessel. Strain off a pint, and add to it an ounce of syrup of orange-peel. The whole to be taken, at four or five doses, in the course of a day. In palsy. With the substitution of syrup of orange-peel for syrup of chamomile flowers, which is not kept in our shops, this is from

COLLIN.

The proportion of the flowers in this prescription, may be increased in some cases to three drams, or half an ounce ; but as they are apt to occasion sickness and pain in the stomach at the first takings, it is better to begin with a weak infusion, increasing the strength of it afterwards by degrees. This medicine may also be prescribed in the form of a decoction as underneath ; but, of the two preparations, the infusion is the least unpleasant.

Decoction of the Flowers of Arnica or Leopard's Bane.

TAKE of The flowers of arnica, half an ounce :

Boil in a sufficient quantity of water, and strain off a quart, to which add of syrup of orange peel, an ounce.

DOSE, a cupful every two hours. In putrid fevers.

STOLL.

Sometimes these flowers were employed by this author in a larger proportion; such as that of an ounce,

ounce, or even more, to the same quantity of water. He found this medicine most efficacious in the advanced stages of the above mentioned fevers, when the patients lie in a stupid, drowsy, and insensible state.

Decoction with Virginia Snake Root.

TAKE of Virginia snake root, bruised, three drams :

Boil in twelve ounces of water to eight ounces, adding towards the end of the boiling, of

Opiate Electuary, Ed. Ph. a dram :

Strain off the decoction, of which let four spoonfuls be given every four or five hours. In dysentery, accompanied with the hospital-fever,

PRINGLE.

In place of the theriaca andromachi, which is ordered in the original prescription, but which is now banished from the shops, an equal quantity of the Edinburgh opiate electuary is here prescribed.

Decoction of Mezereon.

TAKE of The bark of mezereon-root, half an ounce,

Water, six pints :

Boil down to four pints, adding towards the end, of

Sliced liquorice-root, half an ounce.

Dose, half a pint four times a day. With reduced proportions, this is from

RUSSELL.

In venereal nodes, proceeding from a thickening of the periosteum, this medicine has been given with great success, both by the author from whom the prescription is taken, and likewise by Dr. D. Monro ; but young practitioners must not deceive themselves with the expectation that it will cure the above-mentioned, or any other venereal affection, without being preceded by, or accompanied with the use of mercury. Besides scirrhus tumours which remain after the venereal disease, it has also removed, as appears from Dr. Home's experiments, scirrhus swellings proceeding from other causes ; which observations have since been confirmed by the Dutch physician Van der Haar, who recommends the mezereon against dry scrophulous coughs, consumptions, glandular swellings, scrophulous ophthalmies, and other disorders of that kind. In like manner, Dr. Cullen frequently employed this decoction in several cutaneous affections, and sometimes with success.

Pallas relates that in some parts of Russia, the mezereon-root is chewed to cure the tooth-ach, care being taken not to swallow the spittle which it causes to flow copiously, and which from its acrimony would otherwise inflame the throat.

Wine.

Wine.

In the hands of a skilful and judicious practitioner, wine is one of the best and most powerful stimulants which art or nature are capable of affording ; for, besides its well known use as a cordial in the common cases of languor, weakness, and exhaustion, modern practice has moreover shewn it to be an admirable remedy in scurvy, gangrene, and putrid fevers. In the advanced stages of the last-mentioned fevers, it has been administered with the best effect by Pringle, Huxham, Brokelsby, &c. The first named physician used to order, in the jail or hospital fever, from a quarter to half a pint in a day, of the strong kind of wine ; and of Rhenish or small French wine, as much as a quart a day. In low or nervous fevers, Dr. Gilchrist allowed a bottle a day ; and Dr. Heysham gave as much as two bottles and a half in the space of twenty-four hours, in the putrid fever which appeared at Carlisle in 1781, and thinks that even more might sometimes be given with great advantage. Port wine is that which is generally employed in, and best suited to the above-mentioned cases. It is proper to remark, however, that there are certain states in low and malignant fevers, in which the exhibition of wine
is

is manifestly hurtful ; and its use should always be laid aside whenever it is found to increase the heat, watchfulness, or delirium. And it is further to be noticed, that many practitioners of the present day (with whom “ medicine is become the art of administering drams”) are too fond of prescribing with a lavish and random hand, wine and other cordials in the cases above-mentioned, “ drenching their patients therewith (to use the expressions of a bold and novel writer on this subject) till they are stimulated to death.” Instead of wine, some have recommended London bottled porter, for the above purposes ; but we may observe, that though it may refresh somewhat more at first, it rarely proves so good a cordial in the end, and that it is moreover exceptionable on account of its purgative tendency.

Mustard Whey.

TAKE of Milk, a quart,

Bruised mustard-seed, an ounce and a half, or
two ounces :

Boil together till the milk curdles, and strain the whey from the curd. To be given by cupfuls.

DISP. FULD.

U

Vinous

Vinous Infusion of Arum and Horseradish.

TAKE of The fresh root of arum, three drams,
Horseradish, an ounce and a half,
Leaves of marsh trefoil, a handful,
Rhenish wine, three pints :

Digest in a warm place. Dose, a wine glassful twice
or thrice a day. In scorbutic cases. Altered from

BOERHAAVE.

Tincture of Guaiacum, L. Ph.

As under Diaphoretics.

Compound Tincture of Cardamom, L. Ph.

DOSE, a tea spoonful or two in a glass of cold water.

In the same manner may be taken the

Compound Tincture of Cinnamon, L. Ph.

Both these tinctures are more commonly given
with bitter infusions or decoctions, in the form of
draughts.

Drops with Tincture of Spanish Fly.

TAKE of Rhubarb, a dram and a half,
Gum guaiacum, forty-five grains,

Lacca,

Lacca, half a dram,

Spanish flies, bruised, a dram :

Infuse in twelve ounces of rectified spirit of wine, and afterwards strain off. Dose, from thirty to fifty drops, night and morning, in a draught of water. In gleets. In reduced proportions, and with the omission of the cochineal, this is from

MEAD.

What has been said before respecting the use of balsams in gleets, will be equally applicable here. The above acrid animal substances have been employed, and sometimes with success, in various other affections of the urinary passages, besides gleets ; such as fluor albus, diabetes, suppression, and incontinency of urine, when brought on by an overdistension of the bladder. It may seem a paradox, says Dr. Carmichael Smith (who has recommended the cantharides in the two last cases) that the same medicine should be employed with success in two diseases so directly opposite to each other ; but, he observes, however opposite these complaints may be in appearance, they often arise from the same cause, and either follow in succession, or exist (that is a partial suppression and incontinency) at one and the same time. The ischuria vesicalis, or suppression of urine, in which the last mentioned author has experienced the good effects of cantharides, is accompanied by strangury ; and may be distinguished

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from

from other species of ischuria, not only by this symptom, but also by a painful swelling at the region of the pubes, by the suppression being seldom complete, and always accompanied, sooner or later, by incontinency of urine. Both in this incontinency of urine, which follows or accompanies the ischuria vesicalis, and in that which accompanies a palsy of the lower extremities, the same medicine has proved uncommonly serviceable. It is proper to remark, that Dr. Carmichael Smith recommends the cantharides in substance, having repeatedly tried the tincture without effect. He generally gave them, made into pills, in the dose of one, two, or three grains, twice a day. In case of violent strangury, or other disagreeable symptoms (which, however, when the medicine is administered in the doses just mentioned, are not likely to happen) recourse must be had to mucilaginous liquors, emulsions, or milk. Of the internal exhibition of cantharides in low fevers, we avoid to take notice, judging it to be an improper practice.

Drops of Balsam of Copaiva.

TAKE of Balsam of copaiva, any quantity :

DOSE, from twenty to forty drops on a lump of sugar, once or twice a day. In hæmorrhoidal affections, in which it was frequently employed with success by

CULLEN.

Taken in this manner it proves laxative. This balsam is also frequently given in the same way, and in the same doses, in fluor albus and gleets; with regard to its use in which cases, the same precautions as those already mentioned under the Turpentine Pills, should be attended to. As to its employment in ulcerations of the lungs, accompanied with hectic fever, though some respectable practitioners have followed the example of Fuller, yet the majority of physicians seem now to be against such a practice. Murray, who has brought under one view the authorities of both sides, exhorts those who exercise the medical art, to pursue a middle path, avoiding equally to condemn or extol, till they shall have examined its effects with impartiality, and under various circumstances, both by itself, and with the addition of correctives; thus, proceeding in their experiments the same as if the subject were entirely new.

Drops of Water of Ammonia.

TAKE of The water of ammonia, L. Ph. any quantity:

Give twenty or thirty drops in a glass of cold water.
In faintings, lowness of spirits, &c.

In the same manner, and in the same quantity, may be given

Drops of Volatile Liquor of Hartshorn.

U 3

Lavender

Lavender Drops.

TAKE of Compound spirit of lavender, L. Ph. any quantity :

Give from twenty to forty drops on a lump of sugar.

Drops of Spirit of Ammonia.

TAKE of Spirit of ammonia, L. Ph. any quantity.

Dose, from fifteen to twenty-five drops, in a glass of water.

Syrup of Horseradish.

TAKE of Fresh horseradish-root, scraped, a dram,
Boiling water, four ounces :

Infuse in a close vessel for two hours, and make into a syrup with double its weight of sugar. A tea spoonful or two to be swallowed leisurely, or at least repeated two or three times. In hoarseness.

CULLEN,

Who says he often found it very suddenly effectual in relieving that affection. He observes, that the syrup must be made, in this manner, very weak, otherwise it cannot be frequently used or long continued, without rendering the fauces sore and uneasy. We may here remark, that there is a strong syrup of horseradish in the Swedish pharmacopœia, prepared by boiling the expressed juice of the root

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with

with a sufficient quantity of sugar. This formula is probably designed for scorbutic and asthmatic cases, in which last it has been recommended by Linnæus. It seems to be a convenient and useful preparation.

Cataplasin with Pepper.

TAKE of Mustard-seed, half a pound,
White pepper,
Ginger, each, a dram :

With a sufficient quantity of oxymel, make into a poultice.

GRUNER.

Mustard Cataplasin, L. Pb.

Both these cataplasins, more commonly known under the name of sinapisms, are applied, with advantage, to the soles of the feet, and other parts of the body, in low fevers, especially when accompanied with stupor or delirium, and in cases of apoplexy, palsy, &c.

Cummin Plaster, L. Pb.

Labdanum Plaster, L. Pb.

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These

These plasters are applied to the pit of the stomach in painful and spasmodic affections of that part, and to the umbilical region in cases of colic, flatulency, &c.

Plaster of Burgundy Pitch, L. Ph.

To be applied upon, or near the part affected. In rheumatic pains.

Plaster of Spanish Fly, L. Ph.

This last, which is commonly known by the name of blistering plaster, is of great and extensive use in the healing art; for blisters may be justly ranked amongst the principal remedies for many disorders, both acute and chronic, both with and without inflammation. Thus they are often employed with the greatest advantage in low nervous fevers, in the confluent small-pox, in the putrid fore throat; in ophthalmia, inflammatory fore throat, peripneumony, rheumatism; in apoplexy, epilepsy, palsy, asthma, convulsions, periodical head-ach, spasms of the stomach, &c.

Epithem with Volatile Liquor of Hartshorn.

Let a piece of thick flannel, moistened with two parts of common sweet oil, and one of volatile liquor of hartshorn (or
in

in such a proportion as the skin will bear) be applied to the throat, and renewed once in four or five hours. In the inflammatory sore throat.

PRINGLE,

Who says he had this medicine from the late Dr. Young, of Edinburgh. By this means, he observes, the neck, and sometimes the whole body, is put into a sweat; which, after bleeding, either carries off or lessens the inflammation.

Epithem with Tincture of Spanish Fly.

TAKE of Powdered cantharides, a dram,

Rectified spirit of wine, four ounces :

Digest in a gentle heat for two days, and in the filtered liquor dissolve of,

Camphor, half an ounce.

To be rubbed on the parts affected, in palsy.

BANG.

The practice of rubbing paralytic limbs with flannel, moistened either with the common tincture of cantharides, or with such a tincture as the above, deserves to be more generally adopted in this country.

Epithem with Salt of Hartshorn.

TAKE of Camphorated spirit of wine, four ounces,

Salt

Salt of hartshorn, an ounce,
Oil of juniper berry,
—— of amber, each, two drams :

Mix. To be used in the same manner, and in the same cases as the last. With the omission of the sal ammoniac, this is the spiritus paralyticus of

BANG.

Camphorated Spirit, L. Ph.

To be rubbed on the part affected, in sprains, bruises, chilblains, &c.

Liniment of Ammonia, L. Ph.

To be rubbed on the part affected, in rheumatic pains, &c.

Compound Liniment of Camphor, L. Ph.

To be used in the same cases.

Camphorated Oil, Ed. Ph.

Compound Liniment of Soap, L. Ph.

To be rubbed on the part affected, in sprains, bruises, &c.

Aromatic Fomentation, Lew. D.

This

This fomentation, which is taken from the Edinburgh Hospital, affords great relief when applied to the abdomen, in painful and spasmodic affections of the bowels, &c.

For other examples of stimulant fomentations, see Antiseptics.

Epithem of Garlic Juice.

TAKE of The juice of garlic, any quantity :

Dip some cotton in it, and put it into the ear, repeating the application several times for one day. In rheumatic deafness.

BERGIUS.

The juice, thus applied, occasions a redness, pain, and increased sensibility of the meatus auditorius for a day or two ; these effects are succeeded by an itching and desquamation of the part, and then the hearing generally returns. Dr. Cullen relates that he has, in like manner, found the juice of onion, put into the ear at bed time, very useful in cases of deafness.

Collutory with Vinous Infusion of Mustard.

TAKE of Mustard seed, bruised, an ounce,

White wine, a pint :

Infuse

Infuse without heat, and to the strained liquor add of
Compound spirit of lavender, two ounces.

To be held frequently in the mouth, and spit out again,
in palsy of the tongue.

T H O M P S O N.

Gargle with Ammonia.

TAKE of Barley water, twelve ounces,
French brandy, two ounces,
Prepared ammonia, a dram :

Mix.

D. MONRO.

Sir J. Pringle used to employ in the inflammatory
fore throat, a stimulant gargle made of decoction
barley, thirteen ounces ; rose honey, two ounces ;
vinegar, one ounce, and a spoonful of mustard.

Certain Diaphoretics.

Bath and Buxton Waters.

Hot Bathing.

Vapour Bath.

Friction.

Urtication.

Dry Cupping.

Electricity.

The

The use of this last in palsy, amenorrhæa, amaurosis or gutta serena, deafness, &c. seems to depend on its stimulant action. Its good effects in convulsive and other nervous affections, will be noticed under Antispasmodics.

Caustics.

These are of eminent use in palsies of the lower extremities, curvature of the spine, &c.

CLASS IX.

ANTISPASMODICS.

Powder of Ipecacuanha.

TAKE of Powdered ipecacuanha, from three to five grains.

Give every morning, or every other morning, in cases of chronic or habitual asthma.

AKENSIDE.

In a dose of five grains, this medicine, says the above mentioned author, generally acts as an emetic : On some persons, however, it has not that effect, nor produces any alteration in the stomach beyond mere sickness ; which almost always happens when only three grains are given. Yet, in these instances, the medicine is equally useful as in those where it proves emetic ; so that the relief which it brings to the asthma, does not depend on the action of vomiting, but seems owing (he observes) to that general antispasmodic or relaxant property which belongs to ipecacuanha. He sometimes persisted in this method for a month or six weeks ; and though the patients generally remonstrated against it

it at first, yet after a little experience they willingly submitted. By the same mode of action, ipecacuanha given in still smaller doses (half a grain for instance) proves serviceable in the whooping cough, in uterine hemorrhages (see Class I. D. p. 39) and in dysentery.

Powder of Cardamine Flower.

TAKE of Powdered cardamine or ladysmock flowers,
half a dram.

Give twice a day. In chorea, and other convulsive affections.

BAKER.

This remedy must be persevered in for several weeks. In every case in which he has used this medicine, Sir G. Baker has observed, that it has agreed well with the stomach, and that it has seemed to strengthen the digestive powers. The dose may be doubled or tripled in some cases. These flowers may also be conveniently given in other forms, viz. in the form of a bolus or draught.

Powder of Orange Leaves.

TAKE of Powdered orange leaves, half a dram,
White sugar, a scruple :

Rub

Rub into a powder, to be taken twice or thrice a day.
In convulsions.

HARTMANN.

This medicine is also given in the form of infusion and decoction ; examples of which may be seen further on.

Powder of Wild Valerian Root.

TAKE of Powdered wild valerian root, one dram.

Give three or four times a day. In epilepsy.

QUARIN.

Ever since this medicine was first recommended by Columna, Marchant, and Tissot, it has continued to be a favourite remedy with foreign practitioners, in epileptic and other convulsive disorders. It used to be exhibited in doses too small, but of late it has been prescribed in the above mentioned cases in very large quantities. Quarin mentions, that he has given five drams of the powdered root in a day, for a length of time ; Mr. Mudge has administered half an ounce of it twice a day, in a catalepsy ; M. Desbois de Rochefort, late physician to the Charity Hospital, directs from two drams to one or two ounces of the powder, for four or five takings ; Dr. Odhelius, a Swedish physician, gradually, and with

with good effect, increased the dose of the root in substance to as much as ten or twelve drams; lastly, Dr. Herz, of Berlin, relates the case of an epileptic patient, who took more than thirty ounces of valerian in the course of a fortnight. The fits, which had resisted various other antispasmodic remedies, were entirely removed by this medicine. For covering its disagreeable taste, and for making it sit better on the stomach, it is proper to mix with it some aromatic, such as a little mace. Wild valerian root is likewise a powerful remedy in various nervous affections, and particularly in hemicrania, in which it has been strongly recommended by Dr. J. Fordyce. The dose which he prescribes for the cure of this sort of head-ach, is from one to two drams of the powder, three or four times a day for some length of time.

Opium Pills,

As under Narcotics.

Compound Galbanum Pills, L. Pb.

Make into common sized pills, of which give three night and morning, in hysterical affections.

Pills with Castor and Salt of Amber.

TAKE of Castor, one dram,
Salt of amber, half a dram :

X

With

With a sufficient quantity of extract of rue, make into twenty-four pills. Three to be taken night and morning. In hysteria.

SYDENHAM.

Castor may be given in the form of a bolus, in larger quantities, and consequently with more advantage.

Pills with Camphor and Asafœtida.

TAKE of Camphor (softened with spirit of wine) half a dram,

Asafœtida, a dram and a half:

With mucilage of gum arabic, make into pills of three grains each. Three to be taken every three hours. In dyspnœa and asthma. See

HARTMANN.

Calomel Pills,

As under Sialagogues.

Quicksilver, whether used internally or externally, is, in certain cases, one of the most powerful antispasmodics which the materia medica is capable of affording. Accordingly, it has been found to be of singular efficacy in difficulty of swallowing from spasms of the œsophagus, in suppression of urine from spasms occupying the neck of the bladder,

der, in epileptic affections, in trismus, in tetanus, and in hydrophobia. From the success with which calomel has been employed by Dr. Rush in the croup, may we not expect that it would likewise prove serviceable in cases of hooping cough?

Pills of Ammoniated Copper,

As under Tonics.

Pills of Calcined Zinc,

As under Tonics.

Bolus with Valerian and Castor.

TAKE of Wild valerian root, half a dram,
Russian castor, twelve grains,
Syrup of red poppy, enough to make into a
bolus. See

FOX'S FORM.

Castor, says Dr. Cullen, is certainly, on many occasions, a powerful antispasmodic, and has been useful almost in every case requiring such remedies, especially when given in substance, and in large doses, from ten to thirty grains.

Bolus with Valerian and Rust of Iron.

TAKE of Wild valerian root, a dram,

X 2

Rust

Rust of iron, ten grains,
Mucilage of gum arabic, enough to make into a
bolus. In the same cases as the preceding. After

ST. THOM. HOSP.

Bolus with Musk and Camphor.

TAKE of Camphor (softened with spirit of wine) five
grains,

Musk, fifteen grains :

With inspissated juice of elder berries, make into a
bolus. After the manner of

HARTMANN.

Either in combination with camphor, as above, or by itself, musk proves an admirable remedy in various spasmodic complaints, and particularly, as Dr. Wall has shewn, in certain convulsive affections (such as hiccough and subfultus tendinum) which accompany low and putrid fevers. He prefers the form of a bolus, as in this way the perfume is not near so strong as in any other. Dr. Cullen observes, that musk is one of the most powerful antispasmodics that we are acquainted with. He mentions a case of spasm of the pharynx, in which, after other remedies had failed, musk afforded very great relief. Aaskow and De Berger, two distinguished Swedish physicians, have used it with great success in the whooping-cough. The latter prescribed

it ..

it in doses of fifteen grains, every six hours, and found that after six or eight doses, the coughing fits were generally removed. The most delicate children bore these large doses of the medicine without inconvenience. To such patients it is more conveniently given in a fluid form, than in that of a bolus.

In hydrophobia, which, in some respects is a spasmodic disease, musk is considered as a principal remedy. It is, no doubt, the most active ingredient in the Tonquin medicine, so celebrated among the Chinese for curing those that are bitten by a mad dog; nor are there wanting testimonies of its efficacy in such cases from some of our own practitioners.

We lament with Dr. Wall, that a medicine of such consequence should be so frequently adulterated, and that the criteria of its genuineness should be so ill settled. Dr. Cullen, who makes a similar complaint, observes, that he judged of its goodness by the strength of its odour.

Camphor Bolus.

TAKE of Camphor, half a dram,

X 3

Conserve

Conserve of hip, enough to make into a bolus.
To be taken at night. In maniacal cases.

WINTRINGHAM.

By repeating this medicine at first every night, and afterwards (the dose being reduced to a scruple) every other night, the above-mentioned author has cured several maniacs. The use of it must be accompanied with due evacuations by stool, and by the lancet. Some recommend nitre to be mixed with it, in the proportion of ten grains of this salt to a scruple of camphor, and others combine it with vinegar, as in the camphor mixture farther on. But although this medicine, whether given alone or in conjunction with other remedies, has sometimes afforded considerable relief, and even brought about a cure in maniacal cases; it has more frequently failed of producing either of those good effects, and in a few instances it has turned out hurtful. Upon the whole, therefore, camphor seems to be a very doubtful remedy in maniacal cases.

Electuary with Peruvian Bark and Valerian.

TAKE of Powdered Peruvian bark, an ounce,
Wild valerian root, two drams,
Syrup of orange peel, enough to make an electuary.

Dose,

DOSE, a dram (or the size of a nutmeg) night and morning. To be persisted in for several months. In epilepsy.

MEAD.

This electuary may likewise be employed with advantage in chorea and other convulsive affections; in which the Peruvian bark is an excellent remedy, and will often effect a cure without the help of the valerian, or any other medicine.

Musk Draught.

TAKE of The musk mixture, L. Ph. an ounce and a half.

Give every three or four hours.

The proportion of musk in this prescription, may often be increased with advantage, and a few drops of water of ammonia, or spirit of ammonia, either simple or succinated, are in some cases an useful addition. Dr. Owen, of Shrewsbury, cured a violent convulsive affection in a young lady, by musk administered in this way, in doses of half a dram every four hours.

Æther Draught,

As under Stimulants.

X 4

Draught

Draught with Castor and Water of Ammonia.

TAKE of Ruffia castor, half a dram,
Any distilled water, an ounce and a half,
Syrup of saffron, two drams,
Water of ammonia, twenty or thirty drops :

Mix. To be given twice or thrice a day. In hysteria,
and nervous head-ach.

Draught with Castor and Decoction of Peruvian Bark.

TAKE of Decoction of Peruvian bark, one ounce,
Castor, eight grains :

Mix. To be given every four hours. In the whooping-cough.

MORRIS.

This is a proper dose for a child eight or ten years old. For patients under or beyond that age, the quantity must be lessened or increased.

Draught with Valerian Root.

TAKE of Powdered valerian root, a dram and a half,
Any distilled water, two ounces,
Spirit of lavender, half a dram :

Mix. To be taken thrice a day. In epileptic cases.

GUY'S HOSP.

Draught with Limoniated Kali,

As under Refrigerants.

In vomitings and great irritability of the stomach. A few drops of tincture of opium may sometimes be added with good effect.

Mixture with Asafœtida.

TAKE of Asafœtida, two drams,

Water of acetated ammonia, an ounce,

Penny-royal water, three ounces :

Dissolve. Dose, a table spoonful every half hour. In the hooping-cough and croup.

MILLAR.

If the child be very young and delicate, a smaller quantity of the mixture may be given at a time ; but if strong and of more years, two spoonfuls, or even more. This large dose, however, must not be persisted in, if it should occasion much vomiting or purging ; and the quantity must always be diminished when the most urgent symptoms are removed. It is observed, that although these young patients are averse to the medicine at first, they afterwards become reconciled to it.

Acidulated

Acidulated Camphor Mixture.

TAKE of Camphor,

Gum arabic, each, a dram,

White sugar, three drams,

Vinegar, made hot, half an ounce,

Any simple distilled water, seven ounces :

Mix. To be consumed in the course of a day. In maniacal cases. Altered from

LOCHER.

Mixture with Ammoniacum and Ammoniated Tincture of Valerian.

TAKE of Ammoniacum milk, six ounces,

Ammoniated tincture of valerian, half an ounce.

Dose, two or three spoonfuls. In difficulty of breathing.

FOX'S FORM.

Mixture with Musk and Camphorated Tincture of Opium.

TAKE of The musk julep, six ounces,

Camphorated tincture of opium, half an ounce,

Ammoniated tincture of valerian, a dram :

Mix. Dose, two spoonfuls three or four times a day. In the hooping-cough.

HUGH SMITH.

Mixture

Mixture with Inspissated Juice of Hemlock.

TAKE of The inspissated juice of hemlock, one grain,
Water, an ounce and a half,
Syrup of marsh-mallow, half an ounce :

Mix. Dose, a large spoonful. The whole to be consumed in a day. In the hooping-cough. For children from six months to two years old.

BUTTER.

Small additions of the inspissated juice, or extract are to be made every day, or every other day, till symptoms of relief appear. For a child under six months, half a grain of the extract in an ounce of water, sweetened with sugar, is a proper quantity, to be consumed, in like manner, in the course of a day. For every year above two years, up to twenty, an addition of half a grain is to be allowed. For patients beyond that age, ten grains are a proper quantity for the first day's consumption, the dose being afterwards gradually increased according to its effect. If the patient should not have two stools a day, a little magnesia or polychrest salt, is to be added to the mixture ; and if the medicine should disagree, it may be given in less quantity, or be discontinued for a time.

Infusion

Infusion of Valerian and Rosemary.

TAKE of Wild valerian root, two ounces,
Rosemary, or sage, half an ounce,
Boiling water, four pints :

Steep for a night in a close vessel, and to the strained liquor, add of

Spirit of rosemary, L. Ph. two ounces.

DOSE, three or four ounces twice or thrice a day. In the same cases as the powder of valerian. See

ED. HOSP.

Decoction of Orange Leaves.

TAKE of Orange leaves, one ounce and six drams,
Water, twenty ounces :

Boil for two or three hours in a covered vessel, and to the strained liquor, add of

Red wine, ten ounces,

Sugar, enough to make it palatable.

DOSE, three or four ounces three or four times a day. In the same cases as the Powder of Orange Leaves.

DE HAEN.

Red Port Wine,

Has lately been given with success in tetanus, chorea, and some other convulsive affections.

Drops

Drops with Succinated Spirit of Ammonia.

TAKE of Succinated spirit of ammonia, L. Ph.

Compound spirit of vitriolic æther, L. Ph. each,
equal parts.

DOSE, thirty, forty, fifty drops. In chorea, hysteria,
and other convulsive disorders. After the manner of

BANG.

Drops of Animal Oil.

DOSE, from fifteen to thirty drops.

Drops of Amber Oil.

DOSE, fifteen or twenty drops on a lump of sugar,
washed down with any weak liquor. In epilepsy, hy-
stertia, &c.

Drops of Tincture of Amber, Swed. Ph.

DOSE, forty, fifty, sixty drops. In the same cases as
the preceding.

We wonder that a similar preparation of amber
has not been received into our pharmacopœias.
The Swedish college direct their tincture to be
made, by digesting one ounce of amber in four
ounces of vitriolic æther ; whilst the amber tincture
of

of the Danish Dispensatory, is prepared from two ounces of amber digested in a pint of Hoffmann's mineral anodyne liquor.

Drops with Tincture of Asafœtida and Tincture of Castor.

TAKE of Tincture of asafœtida,
————— Castor, each, half an ounce,
Volatile liquor of hartshorn, two drams.
DOSE, a tea spoonful in a glass of water. After

HARTMANN.

With the ingredients in varied proportions, this prescription is an imitation of the Compound Tincture of Castor of the Ed. Pharmacopœia.

Drops of Vitriolic Æther.

DOSE, sixty or eighty drops on a lump of sugar, washed down with a glass of cold water. In hysteria, spasmodic asthma, cramp of the stomach, epilepsy, &c.

Clyster with Asafœtida.

TAKE of Asafœtida, two drams,
Water gruel, ten or twelve ounces :
Dissolve and inject. In hysteria, spasmodic colic, &c.

BANG.

Clyster with Oil of Aniseed.

TAKE of Linseed oil, half a pint,

Oil of aniseed (or fennel seeds) two drams :

Inject, and repeat according as required. In colic and flatulency.

GAUBIUS.

Musk Clyster.

TAKE of Musk, twelve grains. Grind with a little sugar and mucilage of gum arabic, so as to make the same mix well with four ounces of thin broth or water gruel. Inject every two or three hours. For children seized with convulsions. See

WALL.

The quantity of musk must be increased in proportion to the age of the patient. The above is sufficient for one of eight or ten years.

Valerian Clyster.

TAKE of The infusion of valerian, p. 316 (prepared without the spirit of rosemary) ten ounces :
Inject, in epileptic cases.

Tobacco Clyster ; and

Tobacco Smoke Clyster,

As under Cathartics.

Epithem with Confection of Opium.

TAKE of The confection of opium, L. Ph. six drams,
Camphorated spirit, ten drams,
Distilled vinegar, two ounces :

Mix. To be spread upon linen rag, and applied warm
to the region of the stomach. In vomitings, and spasmodic
affections of the stomach. After the manner of

WINTRINGHAM.

Quicksilver Ointment,

As under Sialagogues.

In spasmodic affections of the œsophagus, and of
the neck of the bladder ; and in tetanus and hy-
drophobia.

*Cummin Plaster, L. Ph.**Compound Plaster of Laudanum, L. Ph.**Asafœtida Plaster, Ed. Ph.**Opiate Plaster,*

As under Narcotics.

Hemlock Plaster,

As under Narcotics.

Henbane

Henbane Plaster,

As under Narcotics.

These plasters may be applied to the region of the stomach, or to the umbilical region, in spasmodic affections of the stomach and bowels, in hysteria, &c.

*Compound Liniment of Camphor, L. Ph.**Opiate Liniment, Ed. Ph.*

Blistering.

Electricity.

Amongst the diseases in which electricity is especially useful, by its antispasmodic effects, may be mentioned chorea, epilepsy, catalepsy, wry neck, &c.

Rubbing the Parts affected with Tincture of Cantbarides.

Tincture of Opium.

Warm Bath.

Cold Bath.

Y

Sudden

*Sudden Application of Cold to the Umbilical Region, or
to the Soles of the Feet.*

In cases of colic and ileus.

Emetics.

Certain Diaphoretics, and especially Antimonial.

Tonics.

Stimulants.

Narcotics.

CLASS X.
NARCOTICS.

Powder with Inspissated Juice of Aconite.

As under Diaphoretics.

Opiate Powder, L. Ph.

Dose, from five to ten grains.

Opium Pills, L. Ph.

Divide into pills of two, three, four, or five grains, and give one or more as often as the urgency of the case requires.

The dose of opium for adults, is, at a medium, says Dr. Cullen, one grain (or five grains of the above pills) but, adds the same author, it is often safe and proper to give more than a grain; and whenever there is any irritation in the system to be overcome, it is commonly necessary to go still fur-

ther. Thus, if moderate doses, which should always be begun with, do not answer, they must be repeated and increased, till the desired effect is obtained; and in this way the doses of this drug may be pushed with safety to a very great length. In a case of gout in the stomach, he has gone by degrees to the quantity of ten grains twice a day, and in tetanus, hydrophobia, mania, and the venereal disease, it has been given in still larger doses. Dr. Binns, of Liverpool, has given as much as two scruples of solid opium at one dose in mania; and some other practitioners of the same place have given it as profusely, and, we are told, with good effect, in this disorder; but the prudent physician will wait for further testimonies of its safety and efficacy, before he ventures to prescribe it in maniacal cases in such hazardous quantities. The free administration of opium in some of the cases just mentioned, and in intermittents, putrid fevers, the confluent small pox, and gangrene (not to mention its employment in abortions, difficult parturition and floodings) may be reckoned amongst the greatest improvements in the modern practice of physic. Where bad effects have arisen from large doses of opium, coffee has been found to answer best as a corrector.

Pills

Pills of the Inspissated Juice of Henbane.

TAKE of The inspissated juice, or extract of henbane,
ten grains :

With powdered liquorice-root make into ten pills.
One or two to be given night and morning. In spasmodic, maniacal, and painful affections. See

STOERCK.

From one grain, the dose of this extract may, in some cases, be gradually increased till as much as a scruple, or even half a dram of it is taken in the course of a day. Dr. Cullen says, he seldom found the soporiferous or anodyne effects appear, till he had proceeded to doses of eight or ten grains, and that he often found it necessary to go on to fifteen or twenty grains. It has not been so much employed amongst us as it deserves to be. Dr. Anthony Fothergill, of Bath, has prescribed it with success in certain cases of insanity. He began with five grains of the extract night and morning, and gradually increased the quantity to thirty grains and upwards in the day. It was found, however, that when more than thirty grains were given in that space of time, disagreeable symptoms, such as vertigo and drowsiness, were occasioned. Dr. Donald Monro mentions, that a young lady labouring under a deep consumption, took every night at bed time, for some months, six grains of this extract, which pro-

cured her rest, without heating her, or making her uneasy in the night, as opiates had always done. Seeing that it often induces sleep when opium fails, and that instead of constipating the bowels, it rather tends to keep them open, we cannot but consider it as a very useful narcotic ; and, though some practitioners have been disappointed in its effects (but what medicine in such cases will always succeed) we think it ought to have been admitted into our college pharmacopœia.

Hemlock Pills.

TAKE of The inspissated juice, or extract of hemlock,
one dram,

Powder of the dried leaves of hemlock, enough
to make into pills, each weighing two grains.

DOSE, at first, one pill night and morning; to be afterwards increased by degrees to as much as the constitution will bear. In schirrhous, scrophulous, and cancerous affections, and in old ulcers.

STOERCK.

In some instances the dose of this medicine has been gradually increased to as much as two or three drams in the course of a day. To the list of diseases in which hemlock has been found useful, may be added syphilis, lepra, rheumatism, whooping-cough. The Abbe Mann cured himself of the
gout,

gout, by taking the extract of this plant. The powder of the dried leaves is preferred by some practitioners to the extract. Of the powder, the dose is from ten to twenty grains twice or thrice a day. Nausea, vomitings, vertigo, diarrhæa, &c. are signs of an over dose of the medicine.

The Peruvian bark, in some cases, and muriated quicksilver in others, have been given with great advantage, in conjunction with the extract of hemlock.

Draught with Tincture of Opium.

TAKE of Cinnamon water, an ounce,

Tincture of opium, twelve or fifteen drops :

Mix. After the manner of

SYDENHAM.

The quantity of tincture may be doubled or tripled, according to circumstances. Prodigious doses of the tincture have lately been given by some practitioners in cases of tetanus.

In many cases in which opiates are indicated, the stomach is exceedingly irritable, and is disposed to reject whatever is thrown into it in any considerable quantity ; hence the propriety of administering the

medicine in a form as little bulky as possible. Opium, after being rejected, when exhibited in a liquid state, is frequently found retainable if given in the form of pills.

Draught with Tincture of Opium and Syrup of Poppy.

TAKE of Water, an ounce and a half,

Any aromatic spirit,

Syrup of the white poppy, each, two drams,

Tincture of opium, fifteen or twenty drops.

To be given during the hot fit of intermitting fevers.
After the manner of

LIND.

From a very extensive practice, Dr. Lind has found that opium, given in the hot fit of an inter-mittent, 1. Shortens and abates the fit; 2. generally relieves the head, takes off the burning heat, and occasions a profuse sweat, attended with an agreeable softness of the skin; 3. often induces a soft and refreshing sleep, from which the patient awakes bathed in sweat, and in a great measure free from complaint. Since he has used opium in agues, he has seldom found a dropfy or jaundice come on in such cases. If the patient be delirious in the fit, the administration of the opiate ought to be delayed till he recovers his senses. When the patient was co-tive, and was to take the bark immediately after
the

the fit, the opiate was generally given in about two ounces of aloetic wine. When a vomit is given just before the fit, the administration of the opiate after it should be postponed till the hot fit is begun.

Draught with Tincture of Opium and Camphor.

TAKE of The camphorated mixture, L. Ph. an ounce
and a half,

Tincture of opium, fifteen or twenty drops :

To be given at bed time. In low contagious fevers.

See

CAMPBELL.

In these cases the opiate is found to prevent sleep, to lessen irritation, and in every respect to check and counteract the effects of the contagion.

Draught with Tincture of Opium and Æther.

TAKE of Any distilled water, an ounce and a half,

Tincture of opium, twenty drops,

Vitriolic æther, thirty drops.

In the same cases as the preceding.

MARTIN WALL.

The proportion of æther may be increased, and that of opium diminished, the one to forty, the other to fifteen drops, according to circumstances.

Opiate

Opiate Mixture.

TAKE of Pure opium, ten grains,

Extract of chamomile, a dram and a half,

Any distilled water, seven ounces and a half.

The sixth part of this mixture to be given every fourth hour, so that the whole be consumed in the space of twenty-hours. In the colica pictonum.

STOLL.

At page 58, we have already taken notice of the concordance of this physician's practice in the above-mentioned species of colic, with that of Dr. Warren. This mode of administering the opiate, seems preferable to the exhibition of it in a solid state, because it is likely to operate sooner, and preferable also to its solution in spirit of wine, in which form the opium cannot be given in such large doses, on account of the heating effects of the spirit. It is, however, no new mode of employing the medicine, for Sydenham used to prescribe, especially for children, a watery solution of this narcotic. Besides the bitter extract, Dr. Stoll's original prescription contains some syrup of chamomile, and ten grains of camphor; but we have omitted both, since the former only serves to render the medicine thick and inelegant, and the latter, as he himself acknowledges, is by no means necessary. Accordingly,
though

though he added the camphor when he first tried this method, he afterwards threw it out.

Dr. Bang, of Copenhagen, relates a remarkable case of tetanus, which was cured by large quantities of opium given in the form of a watery solution. He began with four grains dissolved in three ounces of balm water, of which a large spoonful was ordered to be taken every two hours. The next day, six grains were dissolved in four ounces of the same vehicle; on the fourth day, nine grains were dissolved in six ounces of the water; on the fifth day, twelve grains in six ounces; and in this manner the proportion of opium was gradually increased, till at length the patient took upwards of thirty grains in the space of twenty-four hours. During this use of the opium, laxative clysters (in which also a few grains of opium were occasionally dissolved) were employed. At the end of seventeen days the spasms disappeared, and the patient was free from complaint.

Hemlock Mixture.

TAKE of The inspissated juice of hemlock, half a dram,
Any distilled water, seven ounces,
Syrup of the white poppy, an ounce :

Mix. Dose, a large spoonful three or four times a day.

In

In the same cases as the Hemlock Pills. With a reduced proportion of the inspissated juice, this is from

COLLIN.

The inspissated juice or extract of hemlock, fits best on the stomach when given in pills, or any other solid form, which is therefore generally to be preferred. It is only in cancerous affections of the throat, or in cases of difficult deglutition from other causes, or when the patient (which sometimes happens) has an obstinate dislike to pills, that the physician thinks of prescribing it, as in the above formula, in a liquid state.

The dose of the mixture, and the proportion of extract in it, may be gradually increased till as much as a dram or more of the hemlock juice be consumed in a day. The above mentioned physician generally began with two spoonfuls ; but it is more prudent to prescribe only half that quantity (i. e. about two grains of the extract) at first setting out, doubling and tripling the dose afterwards, according to its effects.

Tincture of Aconite,

As under Diaphoretics.

Opiate

Opiate Collyrium.

TAKE of Mucilage of gum arabic, an ounce,
Camphor, five grains,
Opium, one grain :

Mix. For an eye-water. With an increased proportion of camphor, this is from the

PHARM. BORUSS.

Fomentation with Decoction of Poppy-heads.

TAKE of White poppy-heads, an ounce,
Elder flowers, half an ounce :

Boil in three pints of water to a quart, then strain off.

ED. HOSP.

Hemlock Fomentation.

Boil from half an ounce to an ounce of hemlock leaves in a sufficient quantity of water ; and in this decoction, while warm, dip flannels, and apply the same to the part affected. In open cancers, old ulcers, and venereal sores.
See

COLLIN.

Hemlock Poultice.

TAKE of Crumb of bread,

Hemlock leaves, each, three ounces :

Boil them with a sufficient quantity of milk, so as to
form

form a cataplasm, to be applied to the breasts or other parts affected with cancer. Varied from

PLENCK.

The root of the carrot, scraped and boiled to a pulp, may be employed in place of the crumb of bread; and a dram or two of tincture of opium, or ten or twelve grains of opium dissolved in water, may be occasionally added.

Opiate Plaster.

TAKE of Litharge plaster, L. Ph. (or any other simple plaster) an ounce,

Purified opium, a scruple :

Mix together, so as to make a plaster. After the manner of the

DISP. FULD.

Hemlock Plaster.

TAKE of Yellow wax, three ounces,

Olive oil, two ounces :

Melt together, and add of

Powdered leaves of hemlock, three ounces.

With the omission of a little gum ammoniacum, this is from the

PHARM. SUEC.

In the same manner is prepared the

Henbane Plaster.

Both these plasters are suited to schirrhous, cancerous, and scrophulous tumors.

Epithem of Tincture of Opium,

Rub the part affected with tincture of opium. Applied in this manner, opium has been found to give relief in pains and spasms of the stomach and intestines. See

CULLEN.

Opiate Liniment, Ed. Ph.

Opiate Clyster.

TAKE of Purified opium, two grains,
Decoction of hartshorn, four ounces.

ST. THOM. HOSP.

To prevent their being returned too soon, opiate clysters, as Dr. Cullen has remarked, should never be made of more bulk than that of three, or at most four ounces of liquid, and this of a very mild kind. Three drams of gum arabic, dissolved in three ounces of water, give, he says, a proper and ready

ready preparation for that purpose. Clysters of this kind are of excellent use in diarrhæas, colics, tetanus, and, in a word, in all cases where the required anodyne cannot be given by the mouth. In cases of tetanus, the proportion of opium may sometimes be increased to six, eight, or ten grains. In cases of violent colic, attended with vomiting and obstinate constipation of the bowels, opium injected into the intestines does not, as Dr. Percival observes, check their peristaltic motion, nor counteract the operation of any purgative so powerfully, as when received into the stomach. The clysters used by this last mentioned author, consist of three or four ounces of a strong decoction of poppy-heads, with from twenty to forty drops of tincture of opium; but there is more simplicity, as well as more certainty, in the preparation recommended by Dr. Cullen. For other forms of opiate clysters, see DEMULCENTS.

CLASS XI.

ANTHELMINTICS.

Powder of the Male Fern Root.

TAKE of Powdered male fern-root, from one to three
drams :

Give in a large cupful of any distilled water, early in the morning. If the stomach should reject it, the powder must be repeated again, as soon as the sickness is gone off, in the same quantity. When it has been upon the stomach about two hours, a strong cathartic bolus made of calomel and gamboge (eight or ten grains of the last, and five or six grains of the first) must be taken, and worked off with a draught of green tea every now and then ; and its operation may be still farther promoted, if necessary, by half an ounce or six drams of salts, dissolved in warm water. Till the worm comes away, which commonly happens on the same day, the patient is to take nothing but broth. If, however, the worm should not be discharged, either wholly or in part, the powder is to be repeated, with the same regimen, the next day. In the tape-worm.

NOUFFER.

Z

It

It is said that the powder loses its virtue by keeping. We cannot help subscribing to the general opinion, that the Noufferian method of destroying the tænia, owes much of its success to the mercurial bolus.

Powder with Valerian Root.

TAKE of Powdered valerian-root, a dram,

Calcined egg shells, a scruple :

Mix. To be given in a glass of wine for three mornings, upon an empty stomach, and to be worked off the fourth morning with a calomel purge.

JOURNAL DE MEDICINE.

Powder of Indian Pink-Root.

TAKE of Powdered Indian pink-root, from 10 to 20 grains :

Give morning and evening. For children from two to twelve years old.

GARDEN.

To adults the spigelia-root may be given in doses from a scruple to a dram, or more. If it does not prove sufficiently purgative of itself, its operation must be assisted by rhubarb and calomel. Vertigo, dimness of sight, stupor, and redness and pain in the eyes, sometimes come on during the use

use of this medicine ; but these symptoms are, in general, easily removed by the exhibition of a warm purge. However, as there have been instances of its deleterious effects, it should be administered with caution, and not till after safer vermifuges have been tried in vain.

Powder of Rust of Iron.

TAKE of Rust of iron, from five to thirty grains :

Give every morning. For children between one year and ten years old.

RUSH.

Of all the worm medicines that I have administered, says this author, I know of none more safe and certain than the simple preparations of iron, whether they be given in the form of steel-filings, or of rust of iron. If ever they fail of success, it is because they are given in too small doses. Taught by an old sea captain, who was cured of a tænia by this medicine, Dr. Rush has given (to adults) from two drachms to half an ounce of it, every morning, for three or four days, not only with safety, but with success. Treacle, or jelly, are proper vehicles to give medicines of this kind in, to children; but they must not be mixed with them till the moment they are to be taken, otherwise the vehicle itself will taste strongly of the metal.

Powder of Tartarised Iron.

TAKE of Tartarised iron, L. Ph. five grains :

Give in a glass of milk and water, night and morning.
For children. See

NICOLAI.

This, as Dr. Vogler has remarked, is the most elegant of all the preparations of iron. It is not easy to make children take such a medicine, though this is the least unpleasant of all chalybeates. It is not suited to form into pills. To adults it may be given in the quantity of a scruple or half a dram at a time.

Powder with Tanfy and Vitriolated Iron.

TAKE of Tanfy flowers,

Santonium-seeds, each, three parts,

Vitriolated iron, one part :

Mix together. Dose, from ten to thirty grains.

PHARM. GENEV.

As this powder has a place in most of the foreign pharmacopœias, it is presumable that it is of approved efficacy.

Powder

Powder with Rhubarb and Calomel.

TAKE of Rhubarb, half a dram,

Calomel, twelve grains :

Give for a dose. For the round worms, which accompany bilious fevers.

PRINGLE,

Who says, he never observed any inconvenience from so large a dose of mercury. He adds, that such anthelmintics as act slowly, and do not purge, seemed to have little chance in the above-mentioned cases, as the symptoms were generally so urgent as to require some quicker remedy.

Tin Powder.

TAKE of Powdered tin (six drams or) an ounce :

Mix with four ounces of treacle, and give, for a dose, early in the morning, upon an empty stomach. The day following (three drams or) half an ounce of the powdered tin, mixed with two ounces of treacle, must be given, and the third day (three drams or) half an ounce more. For the tape and gourd worm.

ALSTON.

The day before the first dose, and the day after the last dose of the medicine, the patient is to be

Z 3

purged

purged with an infusion of fenna and manna. This powder immediately cures the pain in the stomach, occasioned by worms, though it brings them not away till some days after. Is this so safe a medicine as it is generally believed to be?

Powder of Muriated Natron.

TAKE of Muriated natron, or common salt, any quantity,

Cochineal, enough to colour it.

Dose, half a dram, upon an empty stomach in the morning.

RUSH.

He says he has administered many pounds of common salt in this way, with great success, in destroying worms.

Garlic Cloves.

Two or three to be swallowed in a morning, for a length of time.

ROSENSTEIN.

By the use of this simple remedy, a large portion of tænia was brought away, in the case of a lady under this physician's care. Garlic has also been given

given with advantage by other practitioners, in common worm cases, boiled in milk. Another way of giving these bulbs, is to chop them with butter, and then spread them upon bread. In any form, however, garlic is too heating a medicine for children.

Asafœtida Pills.

TAKE of Asafœtida, any quantity. Make into pills weighing two grains. Give two or three in a morning.

BANG.

Pills with Asafœtida and Vitriolated Iron.

TAKE of Asafœtida, two drams,

Vitriolated iron, slightly calcined, half a dram,

Fresh root of squill, five grains :

With a little yolk of egg make into pills of four grains each. Dose, two every three hours of the day, in some wine and water. Suited to cases of tænia.

GAUBIUS.

In the third Leyden edition, 1767, of this author's *Libellus de Methodo concinnandi Formulas*, the *fresh* squill is set down in this prescription ; but it is probable that the *dried* root was originally intended ; otherwise this ingredient, in so small a quantity, can be of no sort of use.

Bolus with Gamboge and Calomel.

TAKE of Gamboge, eight grains,

Calomel, five grains :

With oxymel of squill make into a bolus, to be taken in the morning. See

NICOLAI.

Werlhof's remedy for the tape-worm, was gamboge alone. He used to give it in a morning, to the quantity of twenty grains, mixed with a little sugar and water, repeating the same, if necessary, the next day, and even the third day. He never observed any harm to arise from these large doses, the patients being generally as well as ever the day after the exhibition of the medicine.

Electuary of Cowhage.

TAKE of The hairy down which covers the pod of cowhage, any quantity,

Common syrup or treacle, enough to make into an electuary.

Dose, a tea spoonful to a child of two or three years old, in a morning, and to be repeated two succeeding mornings. For the round worm.

BANCROFT.

After

After the third taking of the medicine, a dose of rhubarb is usually subjoined. To adults, double the quantity above stated may be prescribed at a time. Other practitioners direct the medicine to be taken at bed time, working it off with a purge in the morning. It is said to be a perfectly safe remedy ; and that two or three doses generally suffice.

Electuary with Tin and Quicksilver.

TAKE of The tin electuary, Ed. N. Disp. any quantity :

Give a tea spoonful, or more, twice a day. In the same cases as the tin powder.

Linctus with Jalap and Valerian.

TAKE of Powdered jalap-root,

———— Wild valerian-root,

Vitriolated kali, each, a dram,

Oxymel of squill, four ounces :

Mix. Dose, for children, a tea spoonful ; for adults, a table spoonful.

STOERCK.

Mixture with Oil and Ammonia.

TAKE of Olive oil, half a pint,

Compound

Compound spirit of ammonia, two drams :
Mix. Dose, three spoonfuls night and morning.

WALL.

It is recommended to use this remedy in as large doses as the stomach will bear ; to which purpose it may be adviseable to join it either with aromatics, bitters, or essential oils, such as the case may require. Andry orders the oil to be taken fasting, assigning this for a reason, that the stomach being then most empty, it more readily embraces and stifles the worms. During this course, it will be necessary at proper intervals, to give rhubarb, mercurial or aloetic medicines. Dr. Wall says, that he has given oil in this manner with good success, in several cases (three of which he relates) and he therefore recommends a further trial of it, especially since it is a remedy which may be used with safety in almost any quantity ; a character, he adds, which very few of the anthelmintic medicines deserve.

Infusion of Hedge Hyssop.

As under Cathartics.

Decoction of the Geoffræa Bark.

TAKE of The bark of the Geoffræa, or Jamaica cabbage-bark tree, one ounce,

Water,

Water, one quart :

Boil over a slow fire till the water is of an amber colour, or rather like deep coloured Madeira wine. Then strain off, and sweeten with sugar.

Dose, for adults, four table spoonfuls ; for children two or three years old, one table spoonful ; and so in proportion to the ages and strength of the patients.

WRIGHT.

The above-mentioned doses are such as are proper at first ; but if they do not excite nausea, they may be increased till that effect is produced. During the operation of this medicine (whose chief effect is to purge briskly) the patient must guard against drinking cold water, which is apt to occasion very disagreeable symptoms. Whenever such symptoms come on, either from that cause, or from an over-dose of the medicine, recourse must be had to purging with castor oil, and dilution with water, acidulated with lemon juice, or some other vegetable acid. This medicine may also be given in the form of a syrup, which is made by adding a sufficient quantity of sugar to the decoction. The dose of both is the same. Another species of *Geoffrœa*, growing in Surinam, is said to have a similar vermifuge power, and to be milder and safer in its operation.

Bear's-

Bear's-foot Syrup.

TAKE of The expressed juice of the green leaves of bear's-foot, any quantity :

And make into a syrup with coarse sugar. Of this syrup give a tea spoonful at bed time, and one or two in the morning, for two or three successive days, to children betwixt two and six years of age; increasing or diminishing the dose a little, according to the strength of the patient. Against the round worms.

BISSET.

To prevent costiveness, an equal quantity of tincture of rhubarb may be mixed with the syrup. Before the juice is pressed out, Dr. Bisset recommends the bruised leaves to be moistened with some vinegar, which he has found to be a corrector of the medicine, and to prevent it from inducing great sickness or much vomiting. Dr. Woodville says, that he has tried the anthelmintic effects of this plant upon a girl of twenty years of age, with considerable advantage.

Walnut Drops.

TAKE of The extract of walnuts, two drams :

Cinnamon-water, half an ounce:

Dissolve. Dose, at first twenty or thirty drops, thrice a day,

a day, to infants of two or three years of age ; to be afterwards increased to forty or fifty drops.

FISCHER.

The extract is made by boiling the green rind of the unripe walnuts in a proper quantity of water, then straining the saturated decoction, and afterwards continuing the boiling till it is brought to the consistence of an extract.

The medicine is to be continued for six or eight days, with the interposition of a mercurial purge.

Clyster of Lime Water.

Inject four or five ounces of lime water. Against the ascarides.

Asafœtida Clyster.

TAKE of Asafœtida, from a scruple to one or two drams,
Milk and water, three, four, or six ounces.

Camphor Clyster.

TAKE of Camphor, a dram,
Olive oil, two ounces :

Mix, and make a solution for a clyster, to be thrown up at bed time for three successive nights, and afterwards

terwards to be repeated every other night, to the fourth time, if necessary. In cases of ascarides.

FOWLER,

Who has found this clyster a more efficacious remedy against the violent itching and other painful symptoms of the anus, occasioned by these worms, than any he has ever yet met with. It generally gives some immediate ease ; stays all night, without any inconvenience ; comes away in the morning sometimes with a natural stool, sometimes without ; seldom brings away any live animals, but sometimes dead ones..

Tobacco Clyster, and

Tobacco-smoke Clyster,

As under Cathartics.

Sulphureous Waters, and especially

The Harrowgate.

Cathartics.

CLASS XII.

HETEROCLITES.

Powder with Burnt Spunge.

TAKE of Burnt spunge, ten grains,

Rhubarb, four grains :

Mix. To be given night and morning, with a draught of whey after it. In scrophulous cases.

HULSE.

Larger doses, such as half a dram, may be given in some cases ; and where the bowels are already sufficiently open, a little orange peel, or other aromatic powder may be mixed with it in place of rhubarb.

Burnt spunge is likewise a remedy for the bronchocele, in which cases it has been administered with success in the following manner : The stomach and bowels having been previously cleansed by a vomit and purge two days before, the patient, on going to bed, is to place a bolus, consisting of half

a dram of burnt sponge, and as much honey as is necessary, in the mouth, under the tongue, and as it gradually dissolves to swallow it. This bolus is to be repeated for six succeeding nights. A bitter powder, made of five grains of chamomile flowers, gentian root, and the lesser centaury tops, is to be taken every seventh day during the use of the bolus, and on the eighth day the purge is to be repeated. Others have employed sponge, in these cases, in the form of a lozenge, which is certainly more conveniently held in the mouth than a bolus.

Arsenic Drops.

TAKE of Levigated white arsenic,

Prepared kali, each, sixty-four grains,

Distilled water, half a pint :

Put into a florentine flask, and boil gently in a sand bath till the arsenic is completely dissolved. To the solution, when cold, add of

Compound spirit of lavender, half an ounce,

Distilled water, half a pint by measure, or rather (for the sake of greater accuracy) fifteen ounces and a half by weight.

Dose, from two to twenty drops, in a tea cupful or wine glassful of water twice or thrice a day. In agues, remitting fevers, and periodic head-achs. This is the solutio mineralis of

FOWLER.

The

The medium dose for an adult, is twelve drops; and as it is of great moment that a medicine of this kind be not over-dosed, we shall transcribe Dr. Fowler's table of the doses, proportioned to the different ages :

	Years.			Drops.	
Patients from	2 to	4	to take from	2 to	5
—————	5 to	7	—————	5 to	7
—————	8 to	12	—————	7 to	10
—————	13 to	18	—————	10 to	12
—————	18 and upwards		—————	12	

The hours for taking these drops, when ordered three times a day, are six o'clock in the morning, two o'clock in the afternoon, and ten o'clock at night; and when twice a day, ten in the morning, and ten in the evening. These hours are to be adhered to, whether they coincide with the paroxysms of fever or not. In cases of agues, the drops are to be administered in doses proportioned to the age of the patient, for five days; at the end of which, the fits being suspended, the medicine is to be laid aside for two or three days, and then repeated for three days more to prevent a relapse. After the fits have been thus suspended, the cure should be finished by the Peruvian bark, which may, moreover, often accompany the use of the drops. Eight

A a

days

days administration of the medicine in the manner above-mentioned, will, it is said, generally be found sufficient for a radical cure of agues. In remitting fevers and periodical head-achs, the drops are to be given in the same manner, and in the same doses, as in agues.

Vomitings, gripings, purgings, swellings, and anorexia, are among the troublesome symptoms which this medicine sometimes occasions. They generally, however, disappear on a discontinuance of the drops, or only require the exhibition of gentle opiates, and some warm cathartic, such as tincture of rhubarb.

Arsenic has long since been recommended as a febrifuge, and amongst its earliest and warmest advocates, as such, may be mentioned Friccius, author of a treatise, published in 1702, *De Virtute Venenorum Medicâ*. Jacobi has also given a solution pretty much the same as Dr. Fowler's, in agues and other fevers. It has been, and continues to be, the basis of fever-nostrums. Thus Du Roy found, that the *secret fever drops* were a solution of this mineral in water, coloured with some dye; and it is probable too, that the so called *Poudres febrifuges de Frescarode*, which Dr. Bang says he employed with success in cases of intermittents, after

after the bark had failed, are a preparation of arsenic.

Dr. Blane was informed by the late Dr. Huck Saunders, that in the American war before the last, when an expedition was undertaken against the Cherokee Indians, whose country is extremely subject to agues, Mr. Ruffel, the Surgeon, finding that he could not conveniently take with him an adequate quantity of Peruvian bark, provided a great number of pills, containing each one eighth part of a grain of arsenic, by the proper use of which he was enabled to cure the intermittent fevers with which the troops were seized.

But notwithstanding what has been said above concerning the safety and efficacy of this remedy in agues, the number of practitioners who venture upon the exhibition of it, is very small. It is certain that, where it has been given for much length of time, or in large doses, it has brought on a train of formidable complaints, such as pain of the stomach and bowels, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, cough, slow fever, dropsy, and the like. Hence the use of it has been reprobated by Werlhof, De Haen, Storck, and other foreign writers; and one of our own distinguished physicians, Sir G. Baker;

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observes

observes of it, that it cannot be deemed a proper remedy for an intermittent fever, whilst an intermittent fever is less formidable than arsenic.

Arsenic has likewise been employed as a remedy in cancers, and in the bite of venomous animals, and especially of mad dogs. In the first mentioned cases, viz. cancers, it has been used both internally and externally; but as paralytic and other disagreeable symptoms have arisen from its application, most of our practitioners seem to have thrown it aside. It appears from some late accounts, that the Hindoo physicians cure the elephantiasis by the use of arsenic internally. They make it into pills with pepper. They likewise employ it externally, in the form of an ointment, for the cure of various cutaneous disorders. It has been recommended as an antidote to the hydrophobia on the authority of a German peasant, who, as it is stated by Spohr, in his Appendix to Asti's Essay on the poison of mad animals, cured many persons that had been bitten by mad dogs, and who, upon his death bed, disclosed the receipt, in which arsenic was found to be one of the ingredients. This account appeared in 1787, since which time the public have been informed (1789) that this mineral enters into the composition of the East India *Snake Pills*, a medicine communicated to the Presidency of Madras,
by

by a native of Tanjore, and which (as we are told by Dr. Simmons) one of the Company's Surgeons has administered with apparent success, to persons bitten by mad dogs.

Drops of Muriated Barytes.

GIVE from three or four to ten or twelve drops of the saturated Solution of Muriated Barytes (see APPENDIX) twice a day, in any convenient vehicle. In scrophulous and cancerous affections.

CRAWFORD.

From Dr. Crawford's account it appears, that in general, very little relief was afforded by this medicine in the last stages of cancer and consumption; but that in all the other cases in which it was tried, and particularly in scrophulous complaints, it was productive of salutary effects.

Given in a moderate dose, this remedy appeared, in a few instances, to have increased the secretion by the skin; in a great variety of cases it occasioned an unusual flow of urine, and it almost universally improved the appetite and general health. It sometimes occasioned nausea and vertigo; and in large doses, he thinks it might be productive of much danger, by disordering the nervous system, and by

operating violently as an emetic and purgative; and therefore Dr. Crawford very properly cautions those who are unskilful in medicine, not to tamper with this remedy. It is earnestly recommended, that, after it begins to excite nausea, vertigo, or any other disagreeable symptom, the quantity be not farther augmented, and that no adult do venture to increase the dose beyond eighteen or twenty drops, without the advice of a medical man. From some late accounts, it appears that the muriated barytes has been given with advantage by some practitioners in Germany, and particularly by Dr. Hufeland, physician to the Duke of Saxe Weimar.

Decoction of White Hellebore, L. Ph.

The parts affected to be washed with this decoction twice a day, in cases of tinea, lepra, itch, &c.

Where the skin is very irritable, this decoction may be diluted with an equal quantity of water.

Liniment of Lime Water and Oil.

TAKE of Lime-water,
 Linseed oil, each, equal quantities :
 Mix. For burns and scalds.

PH. ED.

Others

Others prepare the liniment with three parts of lime-water to one of oil.

Sulphur Ointment, L. Ph.

To be rubbed every night at bed time on the parts affected. In the itch.

As we have before objected to the term *flores*, in the instance of benzoin, so, in like manner, we now object to its application to sulphur. The term sulphur sublimatum, which is properly substituted for flores sulphuris in the materia medica list of the new pharmacopœia, ought to have been adopted throughout the rest of the work.

Tar Ointment, L. Ph.

To be applied to the parts affected. In tinea.

Ointment of White Hellebore, L. Ph.

In the same cases as the Sulphur-Ointment.

Ointment with Sulphur and White Hellebore.

TAKE of Flowers of sulphur, an ounce,
Powdered white hellebore-root, two drams,
Hogs lard, two ounces :

A a 4

Mix.

Mix. To serve for four unctions, at night. In the itch.

PRINGLE.

To prevent any disorder that might arise from stopping too many pores at once, he directs only a fourth part of the body to be anointed at a time. Where the white hellebore-root could not be had, Sir J. Pringle used to substitute in its place a dram or two of muriated ammonia.

Ointment with Sulphur and Soap.

TAKE of Flowers of Sulphur, Hog's lard, common Soft Soap, each, equal parts:

Mix together, adding a few drops of some essential oil, to give it a scent. In the same case as the last.

VAN DER HAAR.

Ointment with Tar and Sulphur.

TAKE of Tar, an ounce and a half,
Flowers of sulphur, half an ounce,
Yellow wax, a dram:

Melt with a gentle heat into an ointment. For the tinea

SCHLEGEL.

The Danish pharmacopœia has a similar preparation.

Ointment

Ointment of the White Calx of Quicksilver, L. Ph.

As much as equals the size of a filbert, to be rubbed (before the fire) every evening, between the fingers and upon the wrists. In the itch.

Werlhoff used to employ an ointment of this kind in the above mentioned complaint; and asserts, in opposition to Pringle and others, that mercury applied in this manner, is a more effectual remedy for the itch than sulphur, and that this method of cure may be safely prescribed to very young children. During the use of the ointment, a dose of precipitated sulphur was given night and morning, by which means the body was kept sufficiently open. Klein, and Werlhof's editor and commentator, Wichmann, confirm from their own experience, the safety and efficacy of this mode of treatment.

APPENDIX.

ARTICLE I.

Hahneman's Method of preparing the Hydrargyrus Præcipitatus Cinereus.

See SIALAGOGUES, Page 8.

AS the calx of quicksilver, obtained by precipitating nitrated quicksilver with ammonia (the *Hydrargyrus præcipitatus cinereus* of the Ed. Ph. The *Mercurius solubilis* of Hahneman) varies very considerably in strength and quality, according as certain circumstances in the management of the process are attended to, or not ; and as these circumstances have not been pointed out in the short formula published by the Edinburgh college, we shall here insert, for the use of such as chuse to have this chemical made in an accurate manner, and of an uniform strength, the improved method of preparing it, as described by Dr. Hahneman.

The

The circumstances principally to be attended to, are, that the quicksilver be *not* thrown in all at once, but in divided portions; *that the solution be made in the cold*; that the precipitation be effected with pure or caustic ammonia; and lastly, that the thoroughlyedulcorated precipitate be dried without heat.

Into a matrafs, or other suitable glass vessel, pour five ounces of double aqua fortis, and add to it half an ounce of purified quicksilver; then set the matrafs in a large bason or tub of cold water, and in a cool place, so as to keep the temperature of the solution constantly below 60 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer.

When the above-mentioned portion of quicksilver is nearly dissolved, a fresh quantity, such as an ounce, may be thrown in; and before this is quite dissolved, three ounces more are to be added; the operator taking care, by changing the cold water in the large vessel in which the matrafs is set, that the solution do not go on too rapidly.

In about three days, no more bubbles will be perceived to arise, even though the matrafs and its contents be well stirred and shaken; and the whole is now found to be converted into a white salt, with
scarcely

scarcely any fluid left. It is to be observed, that there should be still remaining in the matrafs, at the time the solution is ended, a small portion of quicksilver in a metallic state.

What little liquor there may be left, is to be poured clear off, and the small portion of mercurius vivus that remains at the bottom, is to be made to run out, by quickly stooping the matrafs. The salt is afterwards to be emptied out (previously adding to it a little water, a tea-spoonful or two at most, in order to make it slip out more readily) upon a filter of white blotting paper, rinsing out that which sticks to the sides of the matrafs with a little more water. When the liquor has drained through the filter, the filter itself, with the salt upon it, is laid upon another dry piece of blotting paper, which absorbs the remaining moisture; and in this way the salt is dried without heat.

The exsiccated salt is then put into a glass or glazed vessel, 5 lbs. of distilled water are poured upon it, and the whole is stirred together till the water ceases to dissolve any more of the powder that falls to the bottom*; after which, it is suffered to

* This insoluble powder consists of vitriolated and muriated quicksilver, in consequence of some vitriolic and muriatic acid being

stand till it becomes perfectly clear. The clear liquor is then decanted into a clean glass jar, and water of pure ammonia (L. Ph.) is dropped into the liquor (which is all the while stirred with a glass rod or wooden spatula) till a small quantity of the clear supernatant liquor, taken out as a sample, exhibits little or no more cloudiness or black precipitation, on the addition of water of pure ammonia. The whole is then to be well stirred for some minutes; and after it has stood to settle for six hours, the supernatant liquor is to be poured off as clear as possible, from the sediment; and 2 lbs. more of distilled water are to be added to the sediment, to be stirred with it, to be suffered to stand to settle for the same length of time, and to be afterwards carefully decanted.

The black sediment which remains behind, is turned out with a clean bone or horn-spoon, upon a filter of white blotting paper, and kept covered till all the moisture has drained from it; after which the filter, with the residuum upon it, is laid upon dry, folded, blotting paper, and exposed to a current of air, or to the sun, but not to the fire, that

being present in the aqua fortis. If *pure* nitrous acid (duly diluted with water) were used, no such sediment would be formed.

it

it may be quickly and completely dried. Lastly, the exsiccated residuum, after being well triturated in a glass mortar, is put into a bottle closely stopped, and kept for use. CRELL Ann. 1790, Vol. II. No. 7.

The Hydrargyrus præcipitatus cinereus, thus prepared, is a mild calx of quicksilver. On account of its solubility in the weaker acids, such, for instance, as distilled vinegar, it has been called by Dr. Hahneman, Mercurius solubilis. It appears to be a very safe and useful preparation of quicksilver, and as such we think it should have had a place in the New Pharmacopœia of the London College. The usual dose is two or three grains twice a day.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE II.

Method of preparing the Essential Salt or Acid of Benzoin, in the Humid Way.

See EXPECTORANTS, Page 32.

TO four ounces of quick-lime, add at first a pound of water, and, when the ebullition is over, eight pounds more of water. Then put a pound of finely powdered resin of benzoin into a tinned pan or kettle, and mix with it at first about six ounces, and afterwards, by successive additions, the whole of the milk of lime above described. Boil the mixture over a gentle fire for half an hour, keeping it constantly stirred; then take it off the fire, and let it stand to settle for an hour; after which pour off the clear liquor into a glass vessel. Upon the residuum in the pan, pour eight pounds more of milk of lime; and after boiling them together for half an hour, take the mixture from the fire, and set it by to settle; after which, add the clear liquor of this boiling to the former. Then pour upon the remainder some more milk of lime, and boil and decant as before; lastly, put all that is left undissolved upon

upon a filter, wash it well with hot water, mix the clear liquors together, and, after boiling them down to two pounds, strain the whole into another glass or glazed vessel; and when the filtrated liquor is become cold, add to it muriatic acid (keeping it constantly stirred) till there ceases to be any precipitation, or till the liquor tastes a little sourish. Dry the obtained precipitate (which is the essential salt or acid of benzoin) upon a filter (a cloth filter should be used, and not blotting paper, in which the salt is apt to crystallize, so as to obstruct the filtration) and edulcorate it thoroughly, by repeated affusions of cold water; then dry it again. To obtain the salt in a shining state, dissolve it again in hot water, evaporate and crystallize in the cold.

In this process, the lime combines with the acid of benzoin, extracted from the resin during the boiling; but as the muriatic acid, which is afterwards added, has a greater affinity to the calcareous earth, it dislodges the acid of benzoin, and unites with the lime itself, forming therewith a compound that remains dissolved in the liquor; while the disengaged acid or salt of benzoin, on account of its little solubility in cold water, falls to the bottom in the form of a powder. See SCHEELLE'S ESSAYS.

ARTICLE III.

Method of preparing the Essential Salt or Acid of Tartar.

WHATEVER serves as a cheap and pleasant substitute for the juice of lemons, and the other native vegetable acids (which are not always procurable, especially on journies and long voyages) and at the same time that it is more palatable than the mineral acids, is, as a Refrigerant and Antiseptic, at least equally efficacious with them, must certainly be considered as a valuable acquisition to the materia medica. Such is the acid of tartar; and as such it has lately been received into most of the foreign dispensatories; while, to our surprise, neither the London nor Edinburgh College have given it a place in their new pharmacopœias. It is prepared in the following manner:

Take 2 lbs. of pulverised crystals of tartar, and 10 lbs. of water, and boil for an hour in a tinned kettle, adding to the liquor whilst it is yet boiling,
about

about nine ounces of prepared oyster shells (not all at once, but in divided portions, the mixture being stirred on each addition) till no more effervescence arises. Then take the liquor from the fire, and let it stand for half an hour, that the selenite of tartar (tartarised calcareous earth) may settle at the bottom; after which, pour off the clear supernatant liquor or lixivium into another vessel, and wash the sediment (i. e. the tartarised selenite) with fresh quantities of cold water, till the water ceases to have an acid taste*.

In the next place, pour into a large glass vessel, 10 lbs. of pure water, and add to it cautiously, and little by little, 10 ounces of vitriolic acid. To this diluted vitriolic acid, gradually add the selenite of tartar (tartarised calcareous earth) prepared in the manner above-mentioned, and set the mixture, stirring it well with a wooden spatula, in a sand-bath, and digest therein for twenty-four hours. During this exposure to a sand-heat, the vitriolic acid expels the acid of tartar from the calcareous earth, and unites with the earth itself, so as to form gypsum, which falls to the bottom, whilst the disengaged tartareous acid mixes with the supernatant

* The lixivium and washings should not be thrown away; for, if filtrated and evaporated, they will yield about a pound of tartarised kali.

liquor. This liquor is to be filtrated; and the residuum on the filter is to be lixiviated with fresh quantities of water, till the water passes through tasteless. The filtrated liquor and the washings (both which contain more or less of the acid of tartar) are to be put together in glass or porcelain vessels, to be evaporated to a cuticle, and afterwards set by in a cool place for three or four days, that the selenite, if the liquor contain any, may settle at the bottom. After this, filter again, evaporate and crystallize. In this way about 10 ounces of acid of tartar may be obtained from 2 lbs. of crystals of tartar.

If it be desired to have the acid in a highly purified state and of a white appearance, an ounce of charcoal powder, together with a few small lumps of charcoal, should be added to the filtrated liquor, which is afterwards to be evaporated to the consistence of a syrup, and set by in a cool place to crystallize. The liquor that remains after the crystallization, is to be farther evaporated and crystallized, till all the acid of tartar is extracted from it*.

* Concerning the purification of the acid of tartar by means of charcoal, see Crell's Chemical Journal (English translation) Vol. II. p. 172, 274; and for further observations on the purifying property of charcoal, see the same work, Vol. III. p. 270.

It may not always be necessary to evaporate the filtrated liquor to the point of crystallization ; as the acid of tartar is quite as well suited to most purposes, in the liquid as in the concrete state.

To know whether there be any vitriolic acid remaining in the filtrated liquor, take a small quantity of it, and drop into it a few drops of water of acetated litharge, L. Ph. There will instantly appear a white precipitate, which, if the liquor be free from vitriolic acid, will be immediately dissolved on the addition of a little nitrous acid, and the liquor will again become clear ; whereas, if the liquor remains turbid after the addition of the nitrous acid, we may be sure that it still contains some vitriolic acid. In this case, it will be proper to add a few more ounces of selenite of tartar (tartarised calcareous earth) to the liquor, and to digest with a gentle heat, in order that the vitriolic acid may unite with the calcareous earth into gypsum ; after which the liquor, thus purified from vitriolic acid, must be again filtrated, evaporated, and crystallized.

See Dispensatorium Fuldense.

The dose of the *concrete* or *crystallized* acid of tartar, is from ten to thirty grains ; of the *inspissated*

B b 3 acid,

acid, from twenty to sixty drops ; the former to be dissolved in, and the latter to be diluted with a proper quantity of water, gruel, or other mucilaginous liquor.

ARTICLE IV.

Preparation of Muriated Barytes.

See HETEROCLITES, p. 357.

DECOMPOUND heavy spar according to Bergman and Scheele's process*, and let a portion of the earth thus obtained, be dissolved in pure

* To decompose heavy spar according to Bergman's method, mix together equal quantities of finely pulverised heavy spar, prepared kali and charcoal dust, put the mixture in a covered crucible, and subject it to a red heat for about an hour. Upon the calcined mass, after reducing it to powder, pour diluted nitrous or muriatic acid, till all effervescence ceases, and the liquor has a sour taste. Then filtrate the solution, and precipitate the ponderous earth with prepared kali (Bergman Sciagraph. §. 87). Scheele's process (Crell's Chemical Journal [English Translation])

marine acid. Let a separate portion of the same earth be rendered caustic, by exposing it in a crucible to a red heat, and let distilled water be poured upon it when cold. A small quantity of this barytic-lime water, previously filtrated, being added to the solution of the earth in the marine acid, if the mixture remain transparent, the solution is pure; but if not, it is contaminated with earthy or metallic salts. In the latter case, let barytic lime water be slowly poured into the solution, till no farther precipitation takes place; and to the filtered liquor, let as much marine acid be added as may be necessary to saturate the superfluous earth. By this method (which should be conducted with the utmost care) the solution may be rendered perfectly pure.

Vol. III. p. 3) is as follows; Mix levigated ponderous spar with twice its weight of charcoal dust, and a little honey, so as to form a thick paste, which is to be subjected, in a covered crucible, to a strong red heat for half an hour. After the mass is become cold, and has been melted to a fine powder, gradually pour upon it till the effervescence ceases, marine acid diluted with six times its quantity of water. The liquor is afterwards to be heated, and the undissolved earth (which is undecomposed ponderous spar) is to be allowed to settle. Then pour off the clear solution into a matrafs, and digest for several hours in a strong heat, in order to expel the stinking hepatic air; after which, filter the solution, and while it is yet as hot as possible, precipitate the heavy earth from it by water of kali. The precipitate must be afterwards edulcorated and dried.

After saturating a given quantity of water with the muriated barytes, it is proper to add a little excess of acid. The addition of the acid in some measure deprives it of its bitter taste, and renders it more grateful to the stomach. It is necessary, however, that the quantity of acid which is thus added, should be very small; for otherwise the strength of the solution will be diminished by the precipitation of a considerable proportion of the salt. It is further of great importance, that a *saturated solution* be used, in order that the dose may be adjusted with sufficient accuracy; and, for the purpose of determining it with greater precision, it is recommended that the solution be dropped from a small apothecary's phial, that the size of the drops may be nearly equal.

CRAWFORD.

As the heavy spar sometimes contains lead and other poisonous metals, it is proper to determine, by the well known chemical tests, that the earth extracted from it, and the salt therewith prepared, be free from such contamination. An admixture of iron needs not to be regarded; it is rather useful than otherwise.

TABLE

T A B L E O F N A M E S C H A N G E D I N

THE NEW LONDON AND EDINBURGH PHARMACOPOEIAS.

[377]

OLD NAMES.	NEW NAMES, LOND. PH.	NEW NAMES, ED. PH.
Æthiops mineral	Quicksilver with sulphur	Black fulphurated quicksilver
Alkali, mineral	Natron	Soda
— vegetable	Kali	Lixiva
— volatile	Ammonia	Ammonia
Aloes, elixir of	Compound tincture of aloes	Tincture of aloes with myrrh
Alum	Vitriolated argill	
Arcaeus, liniment of	Ointment of elemi	
Aromatic species	Aromatic powder	Aromatic powder
Balsam of fulphur	Sulphurated oil	Sulphurated oil
Bitter infusion	Compound infusion of gentian	Compound infusion of gentian
— purging salt	Vitriolated magnesia	Vitriolated magnesia
Blistering ointment	Ointment of Spanish fly	Ointment of Spanish flies
Blistering plaster	Plaster of Spanish fly	Plaster of Spanish flies

OLD NAMES.	NEW NAMES, LOND. PH.	NEW NAMES, ED. PH.
Calx of antimony	Calced antimony	Antimony burnt with nitre
Cautic, antimonial	Muriated antimony	Muriated antimony
— common, strong	Lime with pure kali	
— lunar	Nitrated filver	Nitrated filver
— vegetable alkali	Pure kali	Cautic lixiva
Cinnabar, factitious	Red fulphurated quicksilver	
Cordial confection	Aromatic confection	Aromatic Electuary
Decoction, pectoral	Compound decoction of barley	
Elixir of aloes	Compound tincture of aloes	Tincture of aloes with myrrh
— myrrh, compound	Compound tincture of safin	
— paregoric	Camphorated tincture of opium	Ammoniated tincture of opium
Emetic tartar	Tartarised antimony	Tartarised antimony
Emulsion of almonds	Almond milk	Common emulsion
Epsom salt	Vitriolated magnesia	Vitriolated magnesia
Extract of hemlock	Insuffiated juice of hemlock	Insuffiated juice of hemlock
— thebaic	Purified opium	Purified opium
Flowers of steel	Ammoniacal iron	Ammoniated iron
— of benzoin		Acid of benzoin
— fulphur	Sublimated sulphur	Sublimated sulphur
— zinc	Calced zinc	Burnt zinc
Gelly of black currants	Insuffiated juice of black currants	Insuffiated juice of black currants
Glauber's salt	Vitriolated natron	Vitriolated soda
Glass of antimony	Vitrified antimony	Glass of antimony
Hiera picra	Powder of aloes with canella	

Julep of camphor	Camphor mixture	Acetated cerusse
— — — chalk	Chalk mixture	Water of caustic lixiva
— — — musk	Musk mixture	
Infernal stone	Lime with pure kali	
Lead, fugar of	Acetated cerusse	
Ley of soap	Water of pure kali	
— — — tartar	Water of kali	
Liniment of arceus	Ointment of elemi	
— — — — volatile	Liniment of ammonia	Ammoniated oil
Liquor, anodyne, mineral	Compound spirit of vitriolic æther	
Litharge, vinegar of	Water of acetated litharge	
Liver of fulphur	Sulphurated kali	Sulphurated lixiva
Lunar caustic	Nitrated filver	Nitrated filver
Mercury	Quickfilver	Quickfilver
Milk of fulphur	Precipitated fulphur	
Nitre	Nitrated kali	Nitrated lixiva
— — — spirit of, Glauber's	Nitrous acid	Nitrous acid
— — — dulcified	Spirit of nitrous æther	Spirit of nitrous æther
Ointment, basilicon, yellow	Ointment of yellow refin	Ointment of refin
— — — blue	— — — of quickfilver	— — — of quickfilver
— — — faturnine	— — — of acetated cerusse	— — — of acetated cerusse
— — — simple	— — — of hog's lard	
Paregonic elixir	Camphorated tincture of opium	Ammoniated tincture of opium
Pills of rufus	Pills of aloes with myrrh	Pills of aloes with myrrh

OLD NAMES.	NEW NAMES, LOND. PH.	NEW NAMES, ED. PH.
Pills gum	Compound galbanum pills	Compound pills of asafœtida
— mercurial	Quicksilver-pills	Quicksilver-pills
Powder of bole, compound	Compound powder of chalk	
— with opium	— with opium	
— Dover's	Compound powder of ipecacuanha	Compound powder of ipecacuanha
— James's	Antimonial powder	Calcarea-phosphorated antimony
— sternutatory	Compound powder of asarabacca	Compound powder of asarabacca
Plaster of ammoniacum with mercury	Plaster of ammoniac. with quicksilver	
— stomach	— of labdanum	
— sticking	Plaster of litharge with resin	Plaster of resin
— cephalic	Compound plaster of burgundy pitch	
— common	— of litharge	Plaster of litharge
— with gums	— compound	
— with mercury	— with quicksilver.	
— drawing	— of wax	
— blistering	— of Spanish fly	— of Spanish flies
— strengthening	Compound plaster of frankincense	Compound plaster of litharge
Rob of elderberry	Inspissated juice of elderberry	Inspissated juice of elderberries
— of juniper berry	— of juniper berry	
Sal ammoniac	Muriated ammonia	Muriated ammonia
— spirit of	Water of ammonia	Water of ammonia
— sweet	Spirit of ammonia	Spirit of ammonia
— volatile salt of	Prepared ammonia	Prepared ammonia
Salt, fixed, alkaline, fossil	Natron	Soda

OLD NAMES.

NEW NAMES, LOND. PH.

NEW NAMES, ED. PH.

Salt, vegetable	Kali	Lixiva
— volatile	Ammonia	Ammonia
Salt, bitter purging	Vitriolated magnesia	Vitriolated magnesia
— diuretic	Acetated kali	Acetated lixiva
— Epfom	Vitriolated magnesia	Vitriolated magnesia
— of lead	Acetated ceruffe	Acetated ceruffe
— purging, of Glauber	Vitriolated natron	Vitriolated foda
— Rochelle	Tartarified natron	Tartarified foda
— fea	Muriated natron	Muriated foda, or muria
— of steel	Vitriolated iron	Vitriolated iron
— of tartar	Prepared kali	Lixiva from tartar
Salt, spirit of	Muriatic acid	Muriatic acid
Sea-salt	Muriated natron	Muriated foda, or muria
Soap-ley	Water of pure kali	Water of caustic lixiva
Species, aromatic	Aromatic powder	Aromatic powder
Spirit of hartshorn	Volatile liquor of hartshorn	Water of ammonia from bones
— Mindererus	Water of acetated ammonia	Water of acetated ammonia
— nitre (Glauber's)	Nitrous acid	Nitrous acid
— fal ammoniac	Water of ammonia	Water of ammonia
— with quick lime	Water of pure ammonia	Water of caustic ammonia
— fea falt	Muriatic acid	Muriatic acid
— fweet, of nitre	Spirit of nitrous æther	Spirit of nitrous æther
— of fal ammoniac	— of ammonia	— ammonia
— of vitriol	— of vitriolic æther	— vitriolic æther

OLD NAMES.	NEW NAMES, LOND. PH.	NEW NAMES, ED. PH.
Spirit of turpentine	Rectified oil of turpentine	Vitriolic acid
— vitriol, strong	Vitriolic acid	Spirit of vitriolic æther
— — — sweet	Spirit of vitriolic æther	Diluted vitriolic acid
— — — weak	Diluted vitriolic acid	Aromatic spirit of ammonia
— volatile aromatic	Compound spirit of ammonia	Acetated cerusse
Sugar of lead	Acetated cerusse	Sulphurated oil
Sulphur, balsam of	Sulphurated oil	Sulphurated lixiva
— — — liver of	Sulphurated kali	
— — — milk of	Precipitated sulphur	
Tartar emetic	Tartarified antimony	Tartarified antimony
— — — ley of	Water of kali	Water of lixiva
— — — soluble	Tartarified kali	Tartarified lixiva
— vitriolated	Vitriolated kali	Vitriolated lixiva
Thebaic extract	Purified opium	Purified opium
— — — tincture	Tincture of opium	Tincture of opium
Tincture, aromatic	Compound tincture of cinnamon	Compound tincture of cinnamon
— — — bitter	Compound tincture of gentian	Compound tincture of gentian
— — — of cantharides	Tincture of Spanish fly	Tincture of Spanish flies
— — — of roses	Infusion of the rose	Infusion of roses
— — — rhubarb, vinous	Wine of rhubarb	
— — — sacred	Tincture of aloes	Aloetic wine
— — — of steel	Tincture of muriated iron	Tincture of iron
— — — stomachic	Compound tincture of cardamom	
— — — thebaic	Tincture of opium	Tincture of opium

OLD NAMES.	NEW NAMES, LOND. PH.	NEW NAMES, ED. PH.
Troches, pectoral, black	Troches of liquorice	Troches of liquorice
——— white	Troches of starch	Troches of gum arabic
Turner's cerate	Cerate of calamine	Cerate of calamine
Turbith mineral	Vitriolated quicksilver	Yellow vitriolated quicksilver
Vinegar of litharge	Water of acetated litharge	
Vitriol, oil or spirit of	Vitriolic acid	Vitriolic acid
——— sweet spirit of	Spirit of vitriolic æther	Spirit of vitriolic æther
Vitriolated tartar	Vitriolated kali	Vitriolated lixiva
Water, aniseed, compound	Compound spirit of aniseed	
——— barley	Decoction of barley	Decoction of barley
——— camphorated vitriolic	Water of vitriolated zinc	Water of vitriolated zinc
——— caraway, spirituous	Spirit of caraway	Spirit of caraway
——— cinnamon, spirituous	——— of cinnamon	——— of cinnamon
——— horferadish, compound	Compound spirit of horferadish	
——— juniper, compound	Compound spirit of juniper	Compound spirit of juniper
——— nutmeg	Spirit of nutmeg	Spirit of nutmeg
——— pennyroyal, spirituous	Spirit of pennyroyal	
——— peppermint, spirituous	Spirit of peppermint	Spirit of peppermint
——— sapphirine	Water of ammoniated copper	Water of ammoniated verdigris
——— spear-mint, spirituous	Spirit of spear-mint	

NEW NAMES, LOND. PH.	NEW NAMES, ED. PH.	OLD NAMES.
Acetated cerusse	Acetated cerusse	Sugar of lead
Acetated honey		Simple oxymel
Acid, muriatic	Acid, muriatic	Spirit of sea salt
— nitrous	— nitrous	Glauber's spirit of nitre
— vitriolic	— vitriolic	Strong spirit (or oil) of vitriol
— — diluted	— — diluted	Weak spirit of vitriol
Æther, nitrous, spirit of	Æther, nitrous spirit of	Sweet spirits of nitre
— vitriolic, spirit of	— vitriolic	Sweet spirit of vitriol
Almond milk	Common emulsion	Common emulsion
Alum-cataplasm		Alum curd
Ammonia	Ammonia	Volatile alkali
— — — — — muriated	Ammonia, muriated	Sal ammoniac
— — — — — prepared	— — — — — prepared	Volatile salt of ammoniac
Ammoniacal iron	Ammoniated iron	Flowers of steel
Antimony, calcined	Antimony burnt with nitre	Calx of antimony
— — — — — muriated	— — — — — muriated	Antimonial caustic
— — — — — tartarised	— — — — — tartarised	Emetic tartar
— — — — — vitrified	Glafs of antimony	Glafs of antimony
Antimonial powder	Calcareo-phosphorated antimony	James's powder
Argill, vitriolated	Alum	Alum
Aromatic confection	Aromatic electuary	Cordial confection
Cerate of calamine	Cerate of calamine	Epulotic, or Turner's cerate
— — — — — spermaceti		White cerate
— — — — — yellow resin		Yellow cerate

NEW NAMES, LOND. PH.	NEW NAMES, ED. PH.	OLD NAMES.
Cerusse, acetated	Cerusse, acetated	Sugar of lead
Confection, aromatic	Aromatic electuary	Cordial confection
——— opiate	Opiate electuary	London philonium
Copper, vitriolated	Copper, vitriolated	Blue vitriol
Decoction of barley	Decoction of barley	Barley water
——— compound		Pectoral decoction
——— for fomentation		Common fomentation
——— of hartshorn		White decoction
Electuary of fenna	Electuary of fenna	Lenitive electuary
Extract of colocynth, compound		Cathartic extract
Hartshorn, volatile liquor of	Water of ammonia from bones	Spirit of hartshorn
Honey, acetated		Simple oxymel
Infusion of gentian, compound	Compound infusion of gentian	Bitter infusion.
——— of the rose	Infusion of roses	Tincture of roses
——— of fenna, tartarised		Common infusion of fenna
Iron, ammoniacal	Ammoniated iron	Flowers of steel
——— vitriolated	Vitriolated iron	Salt of steel
Juice, compound, of scurvy grafs	Compound juice of scurvy-grafs	Scorbutic juices
——— inspissated, of black currants	Inspissated juice of black currants	Black currant jelly
——— of elderberry	Inspissated juice of elder berries	Rob of elderberries
——— of hemlock	Inspissated juice of hemlock	Extract of hemlock
——— of juniper berry		Rob of juniper berries
Kali, acetated	Acetated lixiva	Diuretic salt

OLD NAMES.

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Kali, nitrated	Nitrated lixiva	Nitre
— prepared	Purified lixiva	Salt of tartar
— water of	Water of lixiva	Ley of tartar
— pure	Caustic lixiva	Caustic vegetable alkali
— — water of	Water of caustic lixiva	Soap-ley
— sulphurated	Sulphurated lixiva	Liver of sulphur
— tartarised	Tartarised lixiva	Soluble tartar
— vitriolated	Vitriolated lixiva	Tartar of vitriol
Lime with pure kali		Common caustic
Liniment of ammonia	Ammoniated oil	Volatile liniment
Milk of almonds	Common emulsion	Common emulsion
Mixture, camphor		Camphor julep
— — chalk		Chalk julep
— — musk		Musk julep
Muriatic acid	Muriatic acid	Spirit of sea salt
Natron, muriated	Muriated foda, or muria	Sea salt
— prepared	Purified foda	Salt of foda
— tartarised	Tartarised foda	Rochelle salt
— vitriolated	Vitriolated foda	Glauber's salt
Nitrated silver	Nitrated silver	Lunar caustic
Nitrous acid	Nitrous acid	Spirit of nitre
Oil, sulphurated	Sulphurated oil	Balsam of sulphur
Ointment of acetated cerusse	Ointment of acetated cerusse	Saturnine ointment

Ointment of elemi	Liniment of Arcaeus
— of hog's lard	Simple ointment
— of quicksilver	Yellow balsicon ointment
— of yellow resin	Blistering ointment
— of Spanish fly	White liniment
— of spermaceti	Ointment of mercury precipitate
— of white calx of quicksilver	White ointment
— of wax	Thebaic extract
Opium, purified	Egyptian honey
Oxymel of verdigris	Rufus's pills
Pills of aloes with myrrh	Gum pills
— of galbanum, compound	Mercurial pills
— of quicksilver	Plaster of ammoniacum with mer-
Plaster of ammoniacum with quick-	cury
filver	Cephalic plaster
— of burgundy pitch, compound	Strengthening plaster
— of frankincense, compound	Stomach plaster
— of labdanum, compound	Common plaster
— of litharge	Common plaster with gums
— — — — compound	Sticking plaster
— — — — with resin	Common plaster with mercury
— — — — with quicksilver	Blistering plaster
— of Spanish fly	

NEW NAMES, LOND. PH.	NEW NAMES, ED. PH.	OLD NAMES.
Plaster of wax	Calcarco-phosphorated antimony	Drawing plaster
Powder, antimonial	Aromatic powder	James's powder
— of aloes with canella	Compound powder of asarabacca	Hiera picra
— aromatic	Quickfilver	Aromatic species
— of asarabacca, compound		Sternutatory powder
Quickfilver		Mercury
— calcined	Corrosive muriated quickfilver	Calcined mercury
— with chalk	Red nitrated quickfilver	Alkalized mercury
— muriated		Corrosive mercury sublimate
— nitrated, red		Red corrosive mercury, and red precipitate of mercury
— with sulphur	Black fulphurated quickfilver	Æthiop's mineral
— fulphurated, red	Red fulphurated quickfilver	Facitious cinnabar
— vitriolated	Yellow vitriolated quickfilver	Yellow emetic mercury
— white calx of		White precipitate of mercury
Silver, nitrated	Nitrated filver	Lunar caustic
Spirit of ammonia	Spirit of ammonia	Sweet spirit of fal ammoniac
— compound	Aromatic spirit of ammonia	Volatile aromatic spirit
— foetid	Foetid spirit of ammonia	Volatile foetid spirits
— of anifeed, compound		Compound water of anifeed
— camphorated	Camphorated spirit of wine	Camphorated spirit of wine
— of carraway	Spirit of carraway	Carraway-feed water
— of cinnamon	Spirit of cinnamon	Spirituous cinnamon water

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OLD NAMES.

Spirit of horseradish, compound	Compound spirit of juniper	Compound horseradish water
— of juniper, compound	Spirit of nitrous æther	Compound juniper water
— of nitrous æther	Spirit of nutmeg	Sweet spirits of nitre
— of nutmeg	Spirit of peppermint	Nutmeg-water
— of pennyroyal	Spirit of rosemary	Spirituous pennyroyal water
— of peppermint	Spirit of vitriolic æther	Spirituous peppermint water
— of rosemary		Hungary water
— of spearmint		Spirituous spearmint water
— of vitriolic æther		Sweet spirits of vitriol
— — — compound		Anodyne mineral liquor
Ⓒ Sulphur precipitated	Syrup of tolu	Milk of sulphur
Ⓒ Syrup of balsam of tolu	Syrup of the white poppy	Balsamic syrup
Ⓜ — of the white poppy	Tincture of aloes with myrrh	Syrup of meconium
Tincture of aloes, compound	— — — of asafœtida	Elixir of aloes
— of benzoin, compound	Compound tincture of benzoin	Fœtid tincture
— of cardamon, compound		Traumatic balsam
— of catechu	Tincture of catechu	Stomach tincture
— of cinnamon, compound	Compound tincture of cinnamon	Tincture of japan earth
— of gentian, compound	Compound tincture of gentian	Aromatic tincture
— of guaiacum	Ammoniated tincture of guaiacum	Bitter tincture
— of iron, muriated	Tincture of iron	Volatile tincture of guaiacum
— of opium	— — — of opium	Tincture of iron in spirit of salt
		Thebaic tincture

NEW NAMES, LOND. PH.	NEW NAMES, ED. PH.	OLD NAMES.
Tincture of opium, camphorated	Ammoniated tincture of opium	Paregoric elixir
Tincture of favin, compound		Compound elixir of myrrh
— — — valerian, ammoniated	Ammoniated tincture of valerian	Volatile tincture of valerian
Troches of chalk	Troches of chalk	Cardialgic lozenges
— — — of liquorice	— — — of liquorice	Black pectoral troches
— — — of starch	— — — of gum arabic	White pectoral troches
Vitriolated argill		Alum
— — — copper	Vitriolated copper	Blue vitriol
— — — iron	— — — iron	Green vitriol
— — — kali	— — — lixiva	Tartar of vitriol
— — — magnesia	— — — magnesia	Epom salt
— — — natron	— — — soda	Glauber's salt
— — — zinc	— — — zinc	White vitriol
Vitriolic acid	Vitriolic acid	Spirit, or oil of vitriol
Volatile liquor of hartshorn	Water of ammonia from bones	Spirit of hartshorn
Water of alum, compound		Bates' alum water
— — — of ammonia	Water of ammonia	Spirit of fal ammoniac
— — — of acetated ammonia	Water of acetated ammonia	Spirit of Mindererus
— — — of pure ammonia	— — — of caustic ammonia	Spirit of fal ammoniac with quick- lime
— — — of ammoniated copper	Water of ammoniated verdigris	Sapphirine water
— — — of prepared kali	— — — of lixiva	Ley (or oil) of tartar

NEW NAMES, LOND. PH.	NEW NAMES, ED. PH.	OLD NAMES.
Water of pure kali	Water of caustic lixiva	Soap ley
— of acetated litharge		Extract of lead
— of vitriolated zinc with camphor		Compound vitriolic water
Wine of aloes	Wine of aloes	Sacred tincture
— iron		Steel wine
— rhubarb		Vinous tincture of rhubarb
Zinc, calcined	Burnt zinc	Flowers of zinc
— vitriolated	Vitriolated zinc	White vitriol

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nymous writer any one may take as his own : And this, in fact, has been done by the Author of a late pharmaceutical tract, which, from motives of delicacy, the Editor forbears to name. It is proper, however, to remind the public, that the tract alluded to, did not make its appearance till 1792 ; whereas the first edition of this Collection was published in 1791.

February, 1794.

Since the above was printed, there have been advertised “ *Tables of the new Chemical Nomenclature, containing the synonyma in the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœias.*”---
Whatever coincidence there may be
b between

between those Tables and the Tables of Changed Names appended to this Collection, the Editor declares that he has never yet seen that publication.

March 5, 1794.

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ABBREVIATIONS EXPLAINED.

- Disp. Fuld. Dispensatorium Fuldense.
- Ed. Hosp. Edinburgh Hospital—its pharmacopœia.
- Ed. N. D. Edinburgh New Dispensatory (Duncan's).
- Ed. Ph. Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.
- Fox's Form. Fox's Formulæ Medicamentorum.
- Guy's Hosp. Guy's Hospital—its pharmacopœia.
- L. Ph. London Pharmacopœia.
- Lew. D. Lewis's Dispensatory.
- Pharm. Borufs. Pharmacopœia castrensis Boruffica.
- Pharm. Genev. Pharmacopœia Genevensis.
- Pharm. Hamb. Pharmacopœia Hamburgensis.
- Ph. Suec. Pharmacopœia Suecica.
- Reufs Disp. Reufs Dispensatorium Universale.
- St. Barthol. Hosp. St. Bartholomew's Hospital—its pharmacopœia.
- St. Thos. Hosp. St. Thomas's Hospital—its pharmacopœia.

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